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PARISIAN FESTIVITIES.

THE GRAND BALL AT THE ELYSEE PALACE.

SEVEN THOUSAND INVITATIONS ISSUED—THE LINES OF CARRIAGES ON THE WAY—SCENES AT THE PALACE—THE REFRESHMENTS AND THE DANCING—UNIFORMS AND TOILETS — DIPLOMATIC MATTERS—MINISTER WASHBURNE'S DISPATCHES—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 15, 1875.

The fête given at the Elysée Palace on Wednesday night was by all odds the most agreeable that we have enjoyed since the fall of the Empire. Some seven thousand persons were made happy by receiving a large square of pasteboard, with the following invitation:

> The Marshal, President of the Republic, and the Maréchale De MacMahon, Duchesse de Magenta, (beg M. —— to do them the honor of passing the evening at the Elysée Palace, Wednesday, 13 January, at 9 o'clock. *On dansera.* (This card is to be given up at the door.)

In the envelope with this card of invitation was a small note, to inform the recipient that it was in no case transferable, and begging him to send it, if unused, to the Marshal's Chef de Cabinet, Col. Robert. But only a very small number of tickets were returned, as can well be imagined, for all Paris was anxious to attend the first ball. So many demands for invitations were sent in that the lists of the Ambassadors were cut in two, the latter half being first on the list for the second ball, to take place on the 27th of January. As my name was on the last half of Mr. Washburne's list I had to apply in person, as one already presented to the Marshal, in order to get my name transferred to the first list, and then found that more than a thousand persons had made the same attempt. But I succeeded at last, and at the hour named was on my way to the Elysée. Orders had been given to enter by the Rue de Marigny, and this required a detour of nearly a mile by the Champs Elysée, and when I drove up in a carriage with some friends we were forced to fall into line at the Madeleine. One whole hour passed before we reached the Place de la Concorde, and there we found another line of carriages coming in from the Rue de Rivoli, three carriages in succession from each line being allowed to pass the guards. At the Chevaux de Marly, the entrance to the grand avenue, another line had to come in from the Faubourg St. Germain, and still another was found at the entrance to the Rue de Marigny. It was 11 o'clock before we had made half the distance, and despite the bad state of the streets, I left our carriage and went on on foot. It was a quarter of an hour after midnight before my friends joined me at the palace, having been three hours in going this short distance. This slow work was, as I afterward learned, the result of a Police arrangement. The Elysée Palace is very small, and cannot comfortably accommodate more than 5,000 persons. But there were 2,000 more invited, and provision was made for them in the following way: The Diplomatic Corps, the Princes, and the official people, who go out every night, never remain late. By 11 o'clock they begin to retire, and by midnight a large number are on their way home. Hence, two tickets were issued, one color giving the right to pass the Police lines and to drive at once to the palace. It thus happened that 2,000 persons had gone away before the last 2,000 had reached the palace, and the guests kept pouring in up to 1 o'clock in the morning. My friends were particularly anxious to see the Orleans Princes, but when I led them to the room in which I had seen the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Chartres, the Duc de Nemours, and other members of the family, we found that they had all left half an hour before. The Comtesse de Paris was not present, and for a very good reason, the gala at the opera seeing her for the last time in public for some weeks, or until the arrival of an interesting event in the family.

The Elysée has not been so tastefully decorated for many years. Hundreds of gas-jets had been arranged outside, making a splendid illumination. A temporary gallery had been thrown up before the main entrance, the walls being hung with rich tapestry belonging to the State, the floor carpeted, and the sides of the room adorned with rare flowers from the Paris conservatories. There were many stands of tropical plants in the main hall. Turning to the right, one entered a small ante-chamber, and then passed into the "White Room," so-called from the color of the hangings and furniture, in which stood the Marshal in full uniform, with the broad red ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur across his breast, and beside him the Duchesse de Magenta, in a light green dress, of gauzy material, with one flounce, and above it a garland of white flowers and long green leaves. The effect was excellent; but I fear no one would suspect it from my inexperienced description. There is a great deal of simplicity in the manners of these distinguished persons, without the *bonhomie* of M. Thiers, and a sort of calm dignity, mingled with kindliness, that makes a good impression. The Duchesse always had a word for the persons presented, but the Marshal simply bowed, except in the case of persons whom he personally knew or who had been previously presented. It is fatiguing work to stand in this way for three long hours, yet at midnight, when my friends were fortunate enough to get in, the Maréchal and Maréchale were as kindly as ever, and showing no signs of the weariness they must have felt. After a time they went into one of the promenade rooms, and remained there seated until a very late hour. Indeed, I left them there at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Two large saloons had been arranged for dancing, in one of which a score or two of couples were wildly waltzing to the strains of Waldteufel's Band, and in the other M. Desgranges was playing for what Mme. De MacMahon called "the serious dancers." In the first room the young had congregated, and there enjoyed the wild Hungarian waltzes, or reddened their cheeks with exercise when urged to rapid motion by the music of Strauss. The enthusiasm was catching, and the old people could not help beating time with their feet, while one old man, ninety years of age and covered with crosses and orders, courageously took a turn with a beautiful young Marquise. A buffet, splendidly furnished, ran along one side of the Palace, and the room was crowded throughout the evening. A detail worth noting is that the favorite refreshment was tea and ham sandwiches, and an enormous quantity was disposed of during the evening. The ices were rarely touched, and the baskets of sweets were not all broken or even disturbed. About 12 o'clock the crowd was very great, and the ladies had their dresses torn and mangled in the most cruel manner. The floor was literally covered with bits of lace and tulle, and this finally attracted attention and created great amusement. People ranged themselves along the wall in order to enjoy the curious sight. But the ladies seemed to be rather fond of the thing than otherwise, and continued to drag their trails, often with a yard or two of torn lace dragging at the ends. Soldiers were constantly catching their spurs and spending moments in apologies while trying to disengage themselves, and gentlemen had to shuffle about, not daring to raise their feet for fear of putting them down upon a string of trailing lace. All this was apparently good fun, for it caused great glee, and everybody seemed to be in the happiest possible humor.

There were many rich and elegant costumes, some of them attracting general admiration, but I shall not show my ignorance of technical terms by attempting a description of them. One notable feature was the predominence of uniforms of all grades. The foreign uniforms worn were particularly brilliant. Prince Troubetskôi wore the gorgeous uniform of the Russian Huzzars, Potocki was in Hungarian uniform, Count Moltke in the rich Danish uniform, and the uniforms of the Russian and English attachés attracted particular attention. This splendid fête at the Elysée has given rise to fêtes in every quarter of Paris, for one peculiarity of the French capital is that the trade of the city feels itself in a prosperous condition after a single ball of this kind. The money spent by the rich in their expensive preparations goes into the pockets of the laboring poor, making them contented and happy for the moment. Court receptions are costly things, even for a bachelor, but when there is a lady in the case there is no end to the expenditure. And two-thirds of the working people of Paris live by expenditures of this kind. It is a good policy, therefore, to encourage it by giving State balls and receptions, but the Marshal must know that such attempts to benefit the poor will be repaid with ingratitude. Even now we hear many outcries against the luxury of the Empire, although one of Napoleon's ideas was to make the rich keep their money in motion for the purpose of giving prosperity and comfort to the working classes. Marshal De MacMahon gives another ball on the 27th, and already there is a great demand for tickets. The members of the Diplomatic Corps are constantly importuned for them, although the number of names each one can send in is very limited. Other fêtes are to be given during the season, one at the Hotel Boselewsky about the 22d of January.

OUR DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE — MINISTER WASHBURNE'S DISPATCHES.

Speaking of the Diplomatic Corps reminds me of an item about our own diplomatic representative that I had noted for my last letter. Mr. Washburne's dispatches about French affairs sent in to Congress, and published in the Blue Book, were translated here and published in the *Mémorial Diplomatique.* Extracts were given in most of the daily journals. As the Minister's remarks are of the most kindly nature, even when treating of the various political factions, the criticisms are equally amiable, and the journalists seem glad to show that there are members of the Diplomatic Corps as distinguished as Count Arnim who do not take his disagreeably bilious view of things. But one error in Mr. Washburne's notes is remarked, and, as he was told the facts of the case some time ago, he either forgot them at the moment or, which is more probable, ignored them for the sake of rounding a period. The matter is more curious than important. Speaking of the Legitimist group in the Chamber, the men of the Extreme Right, Mr. Washburne says that they "are called *Chevau-Léger* because they are light and uncompromising." I have to translate from the French, (*léger et intransigeante,*) and hence cannot be sure of the exact English expression. This is true in fact, or would be but for the word "because," for the description is good although this is not the reason for the name. The group takes its name from the place of meeting which is in a house formerly occupied by the officers of the *Chevau-Léger*. This is the old spelling of the word, the x now terminating the plural of *cheval* being modern French. The house is in a small closed street which bears the name, I think, of the *Impasse des Chevau-Léger*. The other groups of the Assembly either take their name from their party leaders or from the place of meeting, like the "group Target" and the "reunion des Resorvoirs," which meets in the Hotel des Resorvoirs. Another group meets in the old hall of the *Jeu de Paume*, or Racket-Court, famous in the history of the Girondins. Several of the papers praise Mr. Washburne's dispatches as excellent articles for a journal, and (the highest praise coming from a journalist) say that he is a valuable correspondent. Indeed, the recent diplomatic revelations have shown that the representatives of Italy, Germany, Austria, and other countries principally occupied themselves with the composition of letters upon current events, very much in the style of the representatives of the great journals of London and New-York. Upon this head the *Constitutionnel* remarks:

> "To come back to the dispatches of the eminent representative of the Cabinet of Washington, it costs us nothing to say that we have read them with pride. How can journalists help feeling proud to see the diplomats exercising their profession, at the same time that Kings, regaining their thrones, take on board the frigates which bear them and their fortunes a real phalanx of journalists. Not to appreciate such honors would be to be ungrateful to our own good star."

I may add that these dispatches have produced a very good feeling toward us here in Paris. Mr. Washburne has always been a popular member of the Diplomatic Corps, and the publication of his reports to his Government has not diminished that popularity.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

It is now pretty well settled, I think I can safely say, that M. De Broglie will form the new Ministry, and that M. De Fourton will be a member of it. There is no reason for doubting that the constitutional laws will be disposed of at once by being referred to the Greek Kalends. The new Cabinet can then take office without the certainty of defeat within twenty-four hours. What its policy will be cannot now be predicted, but we know the policy of M. De Broglie, and are aware also that a great deal depends upon circumstances. An "incident" may arise at any moment, but, so far as we know, there are no dangerous rocks ahead between this time and the 24th of January. It may be remembered that M. Casimir Périer proposed the discussion of a bill for the organization of the Republic in July last. The first reading was voted by chance, and by a majority of two, but as three members claimed that they had been counted on the wrong side it was found, when too late, that the proposition had been carried by a minority of one. Nevertheless, there was no way of correcting it then, but when the proposition came up on the 23d of July for the first reading it was incontinently voted down. According to parliamentary rules a bill killed and buried in this way can be resurrected for new trial after six months. This period expires on the 24th of January, and M. Périer announces his firm intention of once more proposing the organization of the Republic. Of course, this is a warning to the new Ministers of breakers ahead, and they will be fully prepared for them. The proposition will be voted down, and then the Republicans may go for a dissolution.

GOSSIP.

Recently the Police arrested a man in the street who had a magnificent Louis XV. clock under his coat, and, as he was shabbily dressed and wore hob-nailed brogans, there was a suspicion that he had not come honestly by an article of such value. His tale about taking it to a watch-maker for repairs did not go down; the Police had heard all that before. When before the Judge, the man had no difficulty in proving that he was a M. X., a millionaire, and the owner of a large city property. His only fault was that he wore shabby clothes. This brings up a story of that sensible lunatic, as they used to call the Duc de Grammont-Caderousse a few years ago. This gentleman was a wild blade, it is true, but yet a good fellow in every sense of the word, a grand seigneur, polite and kindly, but often given to eccentricities and to acts of the wildest extravagance. He was the early friend of Mlle. Hortense Schneider, and the Duke did a good deal to form her during her first years upon the stage. He committed suicide at the age of thirty-two. One evening a party of young men were dining at the Maison d'Or, when the Duke gave expression to a number of democratic theories, and his comrades accused him of too great a fondness for the people. After having replied according to his conscience, the Duc de Grammont said: "Very well, gentlemen, I will bet you that, without having any reason whatever therefor, the Police will arrest me within an hour."

"Without your doing anything?" asked one.

"Without doing anything to justify the arrest."

"Done for fifty louis!"

As there was no time to lose, Caderousse jumped into a cab and rode to the temple and came back in the most sordid costume it is possible to imagine. The old, greasy cap upon his head, the pantaloons in rags, the old shoes broken at the toes, and the greasy coat gave him the air of a *misérable*. He blacked his face and grimed his hands, then begged his comrades to follow to witness the arrest. They followed him to a café on the Boulevard Poissonière, where the Duke seated himself at a table with a sidelong, sneaking motion, and after a moment called to the waiter:

"Garçon, bring me a bottle of champagne!"

The waiter hesitated, looked at his clothes, and then said:

"But, *mon bonhomme,* that costs twelve francs."

"Well, suppose it does," grumbled Caderousse, do you think I haven't the means of paying?"

And as he said this he drew from one of his dirty pockets a package of bank bills and laid 40,000 francs down before the astonished waiter. The latter ran for his patron, and was sent at once for the sergeants de ville, who took the Duke into custody upon suspicion of having stolen money upon his person. The other young men followed, and heard a curious dialogue between the false *voyon* and the officer, the latter saying that he was not to be taken in by such tales, and that he must explain how he came by the money before M. le Juge. There, he said:

"Monsieur, I am the Duc de Grammont-Caderousse. I made a bet that the Police would arrest me without having any reason for so doing, and I have won my bet. Here are my friends to prove it, and it only remains for me to thank you."

The Duke's splendid equipage, with outriders in livery, was already at the door, and Caderousse bowed himself out while the Magistrate was still staring at him in open-mouthed wonder.

I am sorry to report that your Spanish correspondent is ill, though a dispatch just received informs me that he is much better today, from the effects of exposure at night while trying to catch the steamer for Santander in order to reach Madrid for the entry of the King. He arrived at the coast to find that the bad weather prevented the steamer from leaving. So long as the excitement of the journey lasted he kept up, but when his hopes of getting through were disappointed he went back to repose and has not since been out. The night air of the Basque Provinces is often trying to the strongest of constitutions. Fortunately Mr. Buckland has one of iron, and is now in the flower of robust youth. His telegram informs me that he expects to be up again in a day or two, but he is greatly disappointed in not getting to Madrid in time for the royal entry.

OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY ON THE BILL TO ESTABLISH A JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to establish the judicial district of Oklahoma, having considered the subject referred to them, have reported:

> The first requisite of civilization is the establishment of impartial tribunals for the administration of justice, which administration is indeed at once the exponent of civilization and the great educator of the people over whom its powers extend by its requirements and blessings.
>
> It can hardly be expected that any people, especially a semi-civilized one, will become peaceful and quiet and study the arts of peace and civilization unless they can be adequately protected in their property and persons. Such protection heretofore by the laws of the United States has been very imperfectly extended over any portion of the Indian Territory.
>
> It is believed by your committee that that part of the Territory described in the bill before us is occupied by Indians, who have so far changed from the habits of savage tribes and become settled in habitations, rather than nomadic, that with them the experiment of the organization of a court of justice—if experiment it may be called—will be made with safety and profit, as well to the United States as to the Indians.
>
> The provisions of the bill referred to seem to give ample and proper machinery for the administration of justice between the Indians and those who shall come among them, and between tribes of Indians and other persons resident in such Territory, and, so far as your committee can determine, the bill is substantially free from objection.
>
> Your committee report it back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass.

THE ANTI-SCHOOL RIOTS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

BATHURST, New-Brunswick, Jan. 31.—The body of Mr. Gifford, the constable who was killed at Caraquette on Wednesday last during the riots, arrived here yesterday and proceeded to Newcastle in the evening for interment. Bathurst is at present like a military garrison. The artillery, under the command of Major Call, are in charge of the jail, where sixteen rioters are imprisoned. Eight of the prisoners have been committed for local examination. The examination of the remainder will take the best part of the coming week.

WASHINGTON.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF RULES.

A MOTION TO BE MADE AND REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE TO-DAY—THE COMMITTEE TO REPORT TO-MORROW, AND THE NEW RULE TO BE PASSED WITHOUT DELAY—ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED CHANGE—THE DEMOCRATS PREPARING TO OPPOSE IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the House tomorrow, during the call of the States, a proposition to change the rules will be made and referred to the Committee on Rules. This introduction and reference will constitute the necessary notice of one day, and on Tuesday the committee can, if it so desires, make its report and put the question directly into the House, after allowing one motion to adjourn to be taken, if the Democrats choose to make it. The language of the rule is not yet fully agreed upon, but it will in substance provide that a very small minority of the House may compel a reasonable delay upon any measure, to prevent action upon any measure on the same day when it comes before the House. After a reasonable delay and opportunity for discussion, the majority can take control of any measure and force it to a vote. The rule proposed will be an improvement in many respects upon the rules as they now stand, and without reference to its proposed use as a means of getting at the Civil Rights bill, it would seem right and proper that it should be passed. It will give the minority a new and useful power. At present, when a bill is once before the House a majority can order the previous question, cut off debate, and force immediate action. Under the proposed rule, a minority of one-fourth can prevent action, under any circumstances, till the second day, excepting, of course, in cases in which it is in order to suspend the rules and pass any measure by a committee of conference vote on Mondays and during the last ten days of the session. The Democrats, however, threaten to oppose the adoption of the rule by every possible means, and they are already searching for precedents and points of order to be used against its passage. The effort will be made to have the matter settled to-morrow by proposing the new rule. If two-thirds of the House can be secured to vote for it, it can be adopted by a single roll-call and without debate or delay.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

IRWIN'S RELATIONS WITH JAY GOULD—RUFUS HATCH'S QUESTIONS AND THEIR OBJECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Irwin was turned over yesterday to the attorney for the Pacific Mail Company for cross-examination on portions of his testimony which affected the company as at present organized. The attorney, named Clark Bell, asked the questions, assisted by Rufus Hatch, who sat at his elbow. The present management did not gain much by the efforts, perhaps, because the witness was a good deal sharper than both Hatch and Bell. It is said that Hatch thinks they gained some important admissions, but if he thinks any admissions, or any evidence which can now be submitted in behalf of the company, will prevent the repeal of the additional subsidy, he is likely to find himself very much mistaken. Bell got from Irwin the fact that he had held conversations with Jay Gould about Pacific Mail matters, and was able to establish a basis for inference at least that the conversations related to the forming of an opposition line. What Hatch desired was to show that Irwin was endeavoring to ruin the Pacific Mail Company, and to discredit, by that admission, the whole of Irwin's testimony. Irwin testified emphatically that he had no hostility to the company, as a company, and was not hostile to the management, as such, but had hostile feeling toward three men whom he regarded as instrumental in bringing the suit for $750,000 against him. Bell also endeavored to show that Irwin had either written or inspired certain communications signed "Sideview," "Cut-off," and other names, printed in THE TIMES. Irwin denied that these communications were hostile to the company, and on that statement the evidence concerning their authorship was ruled out by the committee. A young man named McAllister was brought from Brooklyn on the statement privately made to the committee that he was Schumaker's private secretary, and had information of the disbursement of the $300,000. He testified that he had no acquaintance with Schumaker prior to the Fall of 1873, that he had not been his private secretary, and had no knowledge of Pacific Mail matters. The committee thought he was telling a true story, and were naturally a good deal shaken in the credibility of their informant and are in doubt about following certain other clues received from the same source. The committee has received several telegrams professing to reveal the whereabouts of Bill King, but in each instance the discovery has been made that it was not the King they were after. Another similar communication has recently been received, and the result of the investigation is not yet known. The further examination is postponed till Wednesday.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

POSSIBLE ACTION BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO-DAY—STRONG HOPES OF THE FRIENDS OF THE BILL IN ITS ULTIMATE SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate Committee on Railroads will try again to-morrow to take up and dispose of the Texas and Pacific Railroad bill. It has been generally regarded as impossible that a favorable report could be had from the committee; but Tom Scott has been very active in the last few days, and some of his agents to-night assert that the bill will be acted upon to-morrow, and that the report will be favorable. The story comes from opponents of the bill that the committee are against it and that the great effort now making is to have the committee allow the bill to be reported to the Senate and placed upon the calendar, without any expression from them, either for or against it. Scott is represented to be very confident of success, but he has been told over and over again by friends of the bill that it is a hopeless case. The Republicans are almost unanimous in the agreement that the passage of any subsidy bill at this session would destroy all hope of party success in the next elections. The bill does not unite the South, and it has the opposition of the canal diggers. If the bill should by any possibility get through the Senate, it would have to go to the Committee of the Whole in the House under a wholesome provision of the rules made last session, and there it must certainly be buried under a host of bills which cannot pass.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

ARKANSAS REPORTS—THE TARIFF—THE OCEAN BANK RECEIVERSHIP—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Select Committee to inquire into the condition of affairs in Arkansas, have agreed upon their reports, which will be submitted to the House in the course of two or three days, if not to-morrow. The committee consists of Messrs. Poland, of Vermont; Ward, of Illinois; Sayler, of Ohio; Sloss, of Alabama; and Scudder, of New-York. The report of the majority will be signed by all the members of the committee, except Mr. Ward, and will not recommend any Federal interference to overthrow the Garland Government. Mr. Ward's minority report will hold that the Garland Government is the product of revolution, and is not the legal Government of the State. The majority of the committee will admit the irregularities and frauds by which the Garland Government was placed in power, but they do not find any authority for the Federal Government to overturn a Constitution, and a Government authorized by it, which was evidently adopted by a very large majority of the voters of the State, even though the actual methods prescribed by the former Constitution were not followed in the adoption of the new. This report will doubtless settle the policy of Congress toward Arkansas, though it will be a policy not agreeable to the Senators from that State.

THE TARIFF.

The Committee on Ways and Means will not continue the Pacific Mail investigation to-morrow, but will take the day for the consideration of business on its calendar. The meeting is likely to be occupied for the most part with a consideration of the bill to provide additional revenues. It is not the intention of the committee to make any report to the House to-morrow, and perhaps the subject may not come up before Monday of next week. Only on one point can any opinion be very positively expressed, and that is that the duty on tea and coffee will certainly be reimposed. It is never safe to say what Congress will do, in advance of action, but there was never more reason to predict anything than in this instance. In regard to other articles embraced in the bill, it is not known even by the committee what action will ultimately be recommended.

THE OCEAN BANK RECEIVERSHIP.

The Committee on Banking and Currency on Saturday heard the closing arguments in the Ocean Bank receivership case, which has been so long pending, and will soon meet to consider their report. There are strong rival interests which have been striving before the committee. The Receiver, Davis, claimed last Winter that he had been unfairly treated in some of the statements published. The charges against him were serious, but he has made a very determined contest, and if he is not vindicated it will not be by reason of any lack of effort in his behalf. At any rate the opinion of the committee will soon be known.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE EDUCATIONAL INTEREST IN THE CENTENNIAL.

Gen. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington; John P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Schools, Pennsylvania; John D. Philbrick, ex-Superintendent of Public Schools, Boston; Alonzo Abernethy State Superintendent of Public Schools, Iowa; William H. Ruffner, State Superintendent of Public Schools, Virginia, are the committee appointed by the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association to act for that body with the authorities of the Centennial in perfecting a plan for the proper representation of the educational interests of the country at the approaching National Exposition at Philadelphia. This committee will, doubtless, be soon in cordial co-operation with the Centennial authorities, and the preliminary arrangements will be agreed on at an early day, so that the comparatively short time left may be used to the very best advantage in preparing for an exhibition which, in its fullness, completeness, and excellence shall be such as the importance of education demands from our school authorities.

THE POST OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

The House Committee on Appropriations in their report on the Post Office bill say, the cost of carrying inland mails consists in payments for steam-boat service, railroad service, and to contractors other than those for steam-boats and railroads. Service of the last-named class is known as "Star" service, and is designated otherwise, in the department, as service performed with "celerity, certainty, and security." By the provisions of the Post Office appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1874, the manner of compensating railroads is provided for. Readjustment of pay on 466 railroads, according to the provisions of this act was completed at the close of last year, showing an increase in their pay of $1,254,327 46. The cost of inland transportation for the years named is as follows: For 1872, $12,572,264; for 1873, $13,635,341; increase of 8.45 per cent.; for 1874, $15,925,584; increase of 16.79 per cent.; for 1875, appropriation, $16,400,000; increase, 2.97 per cent, The unusual increase of 1874 over 1873 was occasioned by the readjustment of pay to railroads under the law previously cited. For a series of years back the increase of cost in this service has been near eight per cent., sometimes more and sometimes less, but averaging about eight per cent. Inquiries at the department elicit the fact that the $16,400,000 appropriated for the current year will probably about pay the cost, no reliable figures yet having yet been made. The committee, therefore, add seven per cent. to the last appropriation, to cover natural increase, and recommend for next year $17,548,000, a reduction from the estimates of $514,796.

ORDNANCE STORES ISSUED TO STATES.

The records of the Ordnance Department show that ordnance and ordnance stores, valued as follows, were issued to the following States and Territories, between Jan. 1, 1861, and April 9, 1865, viz.:

California	$245,693 10	New-Hamp	$154,696 00
Connecticut	3,438 00	New-York	107,244 00
Delaware	20,431 00	N. Carolina	5,896 00
Illinois	163,674 40	Ohio	381,870 00
Indiana	16,910 13	Oregon	14,416 57
Iowa	933 00	Pennsylvania	1,327 00
Kansas	85,349 00	Rhode Island	74,598 76
Kentucky	1,139 00	Tennessee	8,803 00
Maine	6,219 25	Vermont	642,608 37
Maryland	1,188 00	Wisconsin	10,586 73
Massachusetts	25,210 00	Territories—	
Michigan	7,294 00	Arizona	1,982 50
Minnesota	7,595 00	Dakota	10,022 34
Missouri	745,910 06	New-Mexico	45,251 00
Nebraska	8,487 00	Dist. of Col	1,979 00

It is further shown from the annual report of the Chief of Ordnance for the year 1871, that these issues, which were made during the war, were made for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union, and should have been charged, as arms and other stores issued to volunteers, to the United States, and not to the States. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to whom various bills have been referred for the relief of the above-named States on account of ordnance and ordnance stores issued to them during the late war, have reported that the relief asked for should be granted and accordingly report a bill for that purpose.

NAVIGATION OF THE CONNECTING LAKES, HURON AND ERIE.

The Secretary of War, in compliance with the resolution of the House calling for an approximate estimate from the present surveys of the expense of deepening the navigable channel of the rivers connecting Lake Huron and Lake Erie, so as to adapt the same to a capacity for the practicable navigation by vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water, has transmitted to the House a copy of a communication from Majors Comstock and Weitzel, of the Corps of Engineers, accompanied by a letter of the Chief of Engineers. These officers estimate the cost of such an improvement at nearly $4,000,000.

THE ALABAMA COMMITTEE.

The Alabama Special Committee expect to bring their investigation to a close this week. Of the five members, Messrs. Buckner and Luttrell will make a minority report.

A NEW PLANET.

The Smithsonian Institution has received an ocean telegram announcing the discovery of a new planet at Berlin in right ascension 23°, declination 18° and 26′ north, of the twelfth magnitude.

TRADE-MARKS.

Merchants and manufacturers are greatly interested in House bill No. 4,065, relating to trade-marks and other emblems of commerce. It has passed two readings, and is before the Committee on Patents. It proposes to give full protection to marks, stamps, brands, and labels at a much lower rate of fees for registration than at present. The Label act of last year is pronounced a failure.

THE MEMOIRS OF GEORGE IV.

DISCOVERY OF THE MYSTERIOUS BOOK FOR WHICH £1,000 REWARD WAS OFFERED—A GLANCE AT ITS CONTENTS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31.—The book for which £1,000 in gold have been offered by Mr. G. Galbourne, of London, and stated in a circular extensively distributed by him to relate to a member of of the royal family of England, against the publication of which the Lord Chancellor issued an injunction, and of which only one copy is known to be in the United States, was yesterday discovered to be in possession of a young lawyer of this city. The owner could not be found until after midnight, and the facts then obtained from him were too late to be telegraphed. The *Courier-Journal* of this morning contains a lengthy account of the book and its possessor, from which the following extracts embrace the main facts: The book is the *Memoirs of George IV.*, containing a minute history of all the scandalous passages in his life, together with an exposure of the corruption of his political administration. The identity of the book seems positive, for it bears the imprint of the publishers named in the circular, as well as the date of its issue, 1830. The memoirs are in two volumes, and a hasty glance at the contents suffice too clearly to show why it is so large a reward is offered for it. Two or three years ago an English gentleman named Taylor, a book salesman of this city, discovered the volumes in a case of books that he had imported from C. D. Cazenove, a London book-dealer, now out of business. The volumes had not been ordered, and it was thought that they had been placed in the case accidentally. Mr. Taylor was perfectly familiar with all branches of English literature, and when his eye lighted upon the work he at once appreciated its value. He showed the books to a number of literary gentlemen of this city, and among them was the young lawyer who is now its fortunate possessor; the latter gentleman hesitated some days about making the purchase, but his love of the rare and curious in literature triumphed and he bought them. It is quite certain that the reason the royal family are so solicitous for its destruction lies in the fact that the marriage of King George with Mrs. Fitzherbert is proved by letters and documents taken from the royal archives. It also testifies that a child was born to Mrs. Fitzherbert while in lawful wedlock. The book contains finely-executed portraits of those women whose names have become familiar to all students of this phase of English history.

The gentleman in whose possession is the book is Fountain F. Fox, a young lawyer of this city. It is said he has received a number of dispatches to-day from interested parties relative to it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A DINNER TO SENATOR ELECT WALLACE—DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN PRESENT—DISGUST OF CERTAIN DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.—Yesterday afternoon J. D. Cameron, Esq., of this city, gave a dinner to Hon. William A. Wallace, United States Senator elect from this State, at which the following distinguished gentlemen were present: United States Senators Dennis, Howe, Conkling, Bayard, Ramsey, and Cameron; Representative Young, of Georgia; and Gov. Hartranft. The Congressional guests arrived from Washington by special train about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, yesterday, and returned in the same manner this afternoon. The object of the dinner was the introduction of Senator Wallace to the gentlemen with whom he will be brought into contact during his coming career in Congress. It has given rise to much speculation among the Democrats in this city, and receives the unmeasured condemnation of that portion of them who regard Republicanism as an unmixed evil and its advocates as beings only to be feared, hated, and closely watched.

A PRISON ROMANCE.

MARRIAGE OF THOMAS MILES, A BURGLAR, TO NANCY SCOTT, WHO VOLUNTARILY SHARED HIS IMPRISONMENT OF TWO YEARS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 31.—About 1,000 persons, including members of the General Assembly, municipal officers, and citizens, visited the Chapel at the Ohio Penitentiary to-day to witness the marriage of Thomas Mills and Nancy Scott, two convicts whose term for burglary expired to-day. The parties were engaged to be married at the time the burglary was committed, and rather than be separated from her lover, Nancy pleaded guilty, and consented to an imprisonment of two years.

A COLORED BURGLAR SHOT AND KILLED.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31.—At 3 o'clock this morning Mr. Rush Burgess, Collector of Internal Revenue, who resides about a mile from the corporate limits, was awakened by his wife, who informed him that she heard a noise in the house. He went down stairs, and upon entering his dining-room heard some one making an exit through the door. Being armed with a pistol, he fired in the direction of the door, as he thought ineffectually. Hearing nothing further, he retired to bed. When he got up for the day he, however, found traces of blood on his porch, and an examination resulted in discovering the body of a dead negro under the porch with a bullet hole almost entirely through his body. Mr. Burgess at once gave information to the county authorities, and an inquest was held, which resulted in a verdict justifying him in the deed. The negro's name was Cornelius Robinson. He was notorious in the neighborhood, and doubtless had made other raids on Mr. Burgess' premises, as the latter had been the victim of several robberies before.

THE DORSEY DINNER TO THE STATE PRISONERS OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 31.—The annual dinner to the inmates of the State Prison, given by H. S. Dorsey, of Pawtucket, R. I., occurred to-day. A few years ago Mr. Dorsey provided a fund, the income of which pays for an annual dinner Jan. 31. A meeting of citizens last night, by invitation of Hon. Benjamin Stark, of the Board of State Charities, appointed a committee to take steps for the establishment of a House of Refuge for discharged prisoners, provide them with employment, &c.

FATALLY INJURED WHILE ESCAPING FROM JAIL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Last night James Lull, alias Slippery Jim, a notorious thief, who was confined in the County Jail as a witness in a recent case of robbery, attempted to escape, and getting upon the roof slipped and fell into the corridor, a distance of forty feet, mangling himself fearfully and receiving injuries from which he died to-night.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

AN UNDERSTANDING WITH THE MADRID GOVERNMENT ABOUT INDEMNITY TO THE FAMILIES.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—The *Epoca* says cordial communications between Mr. Cushing, the Envoy of the United States, and Señor Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have resulted in an understanding in regard to the indemnity payable to the families of the crew of the Virginius.

EXTRACT FROM THE "DIARIO," OF HAVANA, ON THE CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The *Diario de la Marina* has a leading editorial on the pending questions between Spain and the United States. It asks what they are, and answers that the Virginius question consists of a claim for money indemnity, made on account of ex-citizens of the United States executed at Santiago de Cuba, after trial and sentence by the proper tribunal. It continues: "We call them ex-citizens because we believe they forfeited their citizenship, and were no longer entitled to the protection of a Government. They manned a ship without a flag or nationality, employed in the transportation of rebel adventurers to the shores of a nation friendly to the United States. Nor do we think England had good ground for her reclamations on Spain. But she is in a better situation than the United States, because the pirates who came to fight us in Cuba did not pretend to sail under her colors. Spain has faithfully complied with the treaty made at Washington last year, shameful as it was, and the United States must make their reclamations in accordance with its provisions. It is stipulated that when the parties thereto disagree the points in dispute shall be submitted to arbitration. This is the best thing which can now be done in order to put a stop at once to impertinent controversies.

FRANCE.

A VOTE IN FAVOR OF A REPUBLIC BY ONE MAJORITY—THE LEFT TRYING TO KEEP THE ADVANTAGE GAINED.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Assembly yesterday passed the amendment proposed by M. Wallon to the Ventavon Constitutional bill by a vote of 353 yeas to 352 nays. The amendment declares that "The President of the Republic shall be elected by a majority of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in congress assembled; that the Presidential term shall be seven years, and the President can be re-elected."

The Left is now striving to obtain a favorable vote on the entire Constitutional bill in order to retain the advantage derived from this indirect recognition of the Republic.

SPAIN.

PRESS DECREES JUST ISSUED—ALLEGIANCE OF THE FATHER OF DON CARLOS.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—Decrees have been issued permitting the press to discuss the acts of the ministry; forbidding attacks on royalty and religion, and prohibiting the publication of intelligence which may be serviceable to the Carlists. Newspapers which have been visited with the penalty of suspension three times shall be wholly suppressed for a fourth offense.

It is stated on authority that ex-Queen Isabella holds an acknowledgment of allegiance from the father of Don Carlos, written in 1864.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT LOCKOUT IN SOUTH WALES MINES—STRIKE OF SHIPWRIGHTS — THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The lockout in the coal mines has commenced, and 120,000 miners are idle.

The shipwrights of Newcastle-on-Tyne to the number of 6,000 have struck.

The 20th of March is the day appointed for the annual University boat race.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

RELEASE OF THE CREW OF THE GUSTAV—ANOTHER GERMAN WAR STEAMER AT SAN SEBASTIAN.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Jan. 31.—The Captain and crew of the Gustav have been released by the Carlists.

The German war steamer Augusta has arrived here.

MONTENEGRO.

WITHDRAWAL OF ALL DEMANDS ON TURKEY.

VIENNA, Jan. 31.—The Hospodar of Montenegro has withdrawn all his demands on Turkey.

PORTUGAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER FRANKLIN IN THE TAGUS.

LISBON, Jan. 31.—The United States steamer Franklin, flag-ship of the European Squadron, has arrived in the Tagus.

CUBA.

CAPTURE OF JIBARA, A COAST VILLAGE, BY THE INSURGENTS—AN OBSTINATE FIGHT.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The local newspaper of Sancti Espiritu, in the Cinco-Villas district, has the following report:

"The insurgents, commanded by Gomez and Sanguili, attacked the settlement of Jibara at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst. The assault was made at four different points. The rebels attacked the fort, machete in hand. The besieged defended themselves heroically, but the enemy's numbers were too great. The garrison having exhausted their ammunition and being reduced to ten effective men, surrendered to the insurgents. The latter respected the lives of those who surrendered. The fort and all its contents were destroyed, and many houses were burned. Our losses were considerable in proportion to the numbers engaged, but we cannot give particulars, as we are without exact details. Eye witnesses say the losses of the rebels were heavier. This we believe, considering the pertinacity of the attack and the obstinacy of the defense. When the news became known here troops were immediately sent out to pick up the wounded and reconstruct the defenses and buildings of the town.

A DISCOURAGEMENT TO WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 31.—The Constitutional Commission yesterday, by a vote of 6 to 2, defeated the proposition to amend the Constitution so that women shall be electors under the same regulations and restrictions as men. The commission will complete its labors and report about Feb. 10.

A SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.

NEWMARKET, N. H., Jan. 31.—Mr. Andrew S. Doe, aged about fifty-six years, of this place, committed suicide this afternoon under peculiarly shocking circumstances. He took a heavily-loaded gun and pointing it at his face fired it off with his foot. His head was almost completely blown from his body. Religious excitement is supposed to have been the cause of the terrible act.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SERVICE

THE AUDIENCE ON A STORMY SABBATH.

THE MORNING PRAYER—THE ANNOUNCEMENTS A MARKED FEATURE—MISSION WORK—THE JUBILEE SINGERS—THE SERMON—USE OF MORAL STANDARDS.

The outer bleakness of the wintry Sabbath found no parallel inside of Plymouth Church yesterday morning. There all was bright. Every nook and corner, every available foot of standing ground, was packed with people. To the left of the Pastor's chair stood a rustic oaken flower-stand filled with immense white lilies, blushing peonies, and spreading ferns. On the table at the left was another equally-large bouquet of camellias, peonies, sprigs of violet lilies, purple leaves, and green ferns. Mr. Beecher arrived promptly on time. He came alone. Notwithstanding reports that he had been ill on Saturday night, he seemed never to have been in better bodily health. He wore an air of cheerfulness. He looked a little tired, that was all. "He's the pluckiest man in America," said an admiring spectator. The hymns he gave out were the most joyful in the Plymouth collection, and never was his preaching more effective than yesterday.

Hastening up the steps of the platform, Mr. Beecher threw his hat upon the carpet, kicked off his overshoes, and dropped quickly into his chair. After reading a number of communications that were awaiting him, he arose, doffed his cloak, and, sitting down upon it, surveyed the immense assemblage with an air of satisfaction. Meantime the choir had arisen and were singing—

"My God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" &c.,

by Reynolds. That concluded, Mr. Beecher stepped forward and said in a low voice, "Let us invoke the Divine blessing!" Then in a fervent tone he prayed for God's help, and for reconciliation to Him; in which event there would be no need of crouching like slaves in fear of a master, but all could rejoice as the beloved of the Father, loving and trusting in Him. He asked that such familiar affectation of boldness would bring only needed mercy, and that through God's mercy the light of consolation would enter every soul that waited on the Lord's presence. He then read the nineteenth chapter of Leviticus, beginning: "The Lord spake unto Moses, saying, 'Speak unto all the congregations of the children of Israel saying ye shall behold Him,'" and detailing the sins which the Jews were commanded to guard against. When he reached the sentence, "Thou shalt not go up and down as a tale-bearer," Mr. Beecher seemed to lay particular stress upon it. He then gave out the 287th Hymn—

"O God! our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home!"

—joining in the singing. When the hymn was ended Mr. Beecher said: "Let us join in prayer! O God! we rejoice in Thee, who wert before the mountains, and the earth, and all created things. For how weak men are! Mere shadows flitting across the earth, and leaving no trace upon it! How truly are we the creatures of accidents, formed and fashioned by the hour, and by the hour swept away! How vain were life without Thy foresight, and how utterly worthless! But Thou thinkest, and men do not live in vain. Thou art a God, to whom yesterday, to-day, and forever are the same. We know by Thee that there is a life beyond. We are constantly spending and wasting things necessary for this being, but not necessary for the life to come, and Thou art making use of this waste to educate us for that future life. That redeems life. There is no night for those who are moving toward the light of the God of day. There can be no disappointment, no sin even, which will not redound to our good; for do we not believe that Thou by sorrow, by chastisement and by sin, art preparing us for a nobler being! 'Whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth.' Oh! may the doubts which have rendered our hands weak disappear. Though we judge and misjudge, Thou makest no mistakes. By the thought of Thee grant that we may walk in the strength of God day by day; that in the storm we may have Thee as a pavilion under which we may find shelter; that when pursued by persecution we may have Thee as a tower in which to take refuge. When we are wandering and homeless and forsaken and discouraged, may we reflect that in our Father's house there are many mansions, and may all things end in praises for Thee and rejoicings for us! In the battle of life may we not be left to our base natures, to our lower thoughts, to the misinterpretations of men, but, whether in sunshine or gloom, grant us the greatest of all blessings—an inbearing of God's presence; tell those who have burdens to cast them off; relieve those who carry care and cut themselves upon its sharp edges! Shalt Thou be crowned with thorns and we not be touched? Shalt Thou be torn with scourges and we feel ourselves injured when troubles come? May we with Christ bear all things, and may we show mercifulness when disposed to cruelty!"

After invoking God's blessing on the church corporate and individual, on all the churches of Brooklyn, on the City lying near, on the country at large, on the President and those acting with him, on the newspapers, and on the nations of the earth, Mr. Beecher announced that a collection would be taken up in aid of the Brooklyn City Mission. He urged liberal contributions. He said that Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, of the Dutch Reformed Church, of Harrison street, had kindly consented to conduct the evening services, and give him a half a day's rest. "I can only repeat," he added, "what I said last Sabbath in regard to your attendance. Show my brother that you appreciate his generosity. By and by I shall do my own preaching on Sunday night as well as on Sunday morning, and then you may stay at home if you wish. Now, if you can attend only one service, come by all means in the evening. It is proposed to make the evening services more musical henceforth."

He announced that on Friday evening, after the prayer-meeting, the stated monthly business meeting of the Church will be held, and that the Examining Committee will be in attendance to receive applications from such as desire to join at the next communion. The morning prayer-meetings are to be continued during the coming week. "Among the best works of the Plymouth mission," said Mr. Beecher, "is the teaching of women and girls the art of sewing. The number of scholars is large, but the teachers are few. The superintendent of Mayflower Mission has informed me that he must give up the task unless he has more help. I don't know whether, in the progress of civilization, the ladies of this congregation have forgotten how to sew, [laughter,] but I ask any who do know, and who have an hour to spare to a good work, to report at the Mayflower Mission at 2:45 on Thursday afternoon." Mr. Beecher then announced that the Woman's State Temperance Union Convention will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fulton avenue and Gallatin place, on Wednesday and Thursday next.

"We have coming to us," he then said, "the Jubilee Singers. A spurious band stole their name and their recommendations, among others mine, and went around the country swindling the people. This is not the bogus; this is the genuine gold. Their career is interesting to us; we were the first to put them on their feet. They have raised in Great Britain and this country $100,000, by singing, for the establishment of the Fiske University, at Nashville, and they are now starting out on a second mission to raise another $100,000. They will do it. By and by, when the history of these times comes to be written, it will contain little that will be more remarkable than the story of this band of slaves, and the manner in which they piled stone upon stone of a college for the education of their race. There are very few things that I treasure up as trophies. I never aided in the release of a slave, from the Edmonston sisters down, either on this platform or—[hesitating] by subterranean methods, [sensation,] that I do not look back upon the deed with thankfulness, and I class among these remembrances the fact that Plymouth Church gave the impetus, if not the start, to the Jubilee Singer Troupe."

"The regular monthly meeting of the Plymouth Association," continued Mr. Beecher, "will be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. There will be 'an exhibition of parlor magic by an amateur.' I don't suppose that all the magic of the parlor will be exhibited. [Laughter.] This, I take it, has reference to sleight of hand." Forthcoming lectures by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith and Dr. Porteous were then noticed, and Mr. Beecher said: "I have one more notice to read, which is this: This is the last week of the thirty days' grace for the payment of pew premiums. [Laughter.] I don't suppose that the rule in regard to default will be very rigorously enforced, but I can tell you that there are a good many outsiders who are anxious that it should." The 296th hymn, commencing.

"Hark! ten thousand harps and voices
Sound the notes of praise above,"

was then sung. At its conclusion Mr. Beecher advanced to the reading-desk, and read from the thirteenth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, part of the eighth and the tenth verses: "For he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor. * * * Love thy neighbor as thyself," &c.

He said: "I am not going to preach a sermon on the subject of love, but I am going to employ Paul's declaration for the elucidation of the philosophy of the use of moral standards of conduct. I read in your hearing from Leviticus passages in which love is clearly and strongly enjoined toward one's own countrymen—as strongly as if the words were spoken by the Saviour himself. Both that remote origin of the Testament and the Saviour are singularly unanimous in their teachings on this subject. From these teachings we are not to understand that species of love that springs from a sentient being through the perception of excellence, but that larger feeling that recognizes all men as brethren, and wishes well to all. It is a love that includes the whole race, and has no respect whatever to moral character. Men who are good, are, of course, worthy of love, but men who are bad are all the more worthy because they are more necessitous. It is a great mother-love that takes in our neighbor, rich and poor, good and bad, offending and injuring or not, without regard to the state of every man's soul, with a strong feeling of good will and a desire for the happiness and well-being of every single human creature. The outspring of love the artist has for the artistic, the amiable for the amiable, the good for those things that are good, are all admirable, but true love must flow from a larger general disposition. This must precede any [illegible] self and our fellows. All conduct is moral conduct in a just sense. Even in the lowest conditions of life and in the earliest dwelling-places men employed a moral standard before and after acting. Men think, what may I do and what may I not do? The Bushman, the lowest kind of humanity, thinks thus and asks these questions, and though his sense of moral obligation be wrongly founded, the germ of obligation is there. After the lowest men have gone through a course of conduct, and have been harmed for it and threatened for it, they employ a moral standard to determine whether they have acted right or wrong. It may be the lowest sort of moral standard, but no matter how erroneous and imperfect they may be, men do organize for themselves moral standards the moment they begin to act in social groups. Thirdly, civilization in making more calls upon man bands him more into society, and complicates his relations. Men find themselves acting more in spheres, and in each sphere arises a standard of right and wrong. These standards become extremely complicated, and their bulk grows too large for any single man to hold. Not one man in ten thousand can carry the manner in which they are to be applied. None of the great moral writers seem to have been capable to gather up the springs of action of society, to discriminate between them, or even to state them all. The state of human life is so large, and its spheres are so innumerable that they transcend human understanding. The child's first course is its relations to its father, to its mother, and to its family. If it is brought up in the right way it will be given something to do. At six or seven years of age I had the chores to do, and the barn, the horse, the cow, the pig entered into my duties. In the Spring I had to be a great deal out of doors, and I had a consciousness of the different relations between in the house and out. That was my industrial sphere. Soon I went to school and I found another section added to my experience. I became conscious that things proper to the barn were not so to the house, and that things proper to the school were not proper to either. There were three spheres. I did not reason this out. Everybody accepts these complexities of relations without asking why they are. When a child is ten years old his neighborhood is the boys and girls about, especially if he live in a city. A companion duty is added. Change, as he goes on in years, may modify these duties, but they are constantly multiplying themselves. There are the spheres of business, each kind separate from the other. The lawyer does not do as the physician, or the merchant as the mechanic. In other words, these spheres are modifications of the rules of right and wrong. There are the relations of a man to the State, which take the form of party. Men give their allegiance through parties, one or the other of which best meets their views of right and wrong. They act through life complexly, and the multiplication of these spheres shows the manner in which the education of man has been provided for by God. The savage is as far beneath the civilized man as the acorn is below the oak. He is not developed, and can have but a small sense of moral obligation. This should be the rule of life: that life is a grand education to an end. The social method, above all others under God, is the training men receive from moral relations. There are so many spheres and so many questions arise about right and wrong that it is hardly possible for a man to take them all in, and he don't. He must have auxiliaries. The first of these is home-teaching. Children must get their knowledge from training, and not from reasoning or intelligence. The foundation of character is laid in the family by that method.

The social customs in which a man finds himself become his standard. People say "Why don't you use your independent judgment," but there is but limited reason in it. The great law is that what the great body have found out by experiment, has the presumption of right. Not that it is right. The historic record of what millions upon millions of men during thousands and thousands of ages have found out, is not to be treated with contempt. It is a part of the moral custom by which men form life. Men find rules in business which they could not have excogitated. They are indispensable because they are the custom and they are accepted. They may be imperfect, but they are a necessity for judging between right and wrong, as a personal sense would not suffice. In civil life there are the same kind of relations. All these are predetermined.

Religion has also its spheres, apparently the same as everything else in life. It has its doctrines, its days, and its ordinances. But religion is life itself, inasmuch as it consists in doing right to God and men. The way to do right toward God is to treat men as brethren. It is right to manifest our gratitude to an unseen being by aspirations and supplications, but the practical development of our gratitude lies in the way we treat His household. He says so Himself: "If you cheat your fellow-men you cheat Me; and if you are merciful and become reconciled to your neighbor, you do the same to Me." The way we should worship is to do to our fellow-men as we would have Him do to us. The ecclesiastical world at large has rules and regulations which are artificial shows, arising from the tendency men have to multiply the standards of right and wrong. One of the consequences of this state of facts is that men have contradictory moral standards. They have ideal and practical standards which are continually at variance with each other. They have taught that all men are depraved from birth, and if I was a Presbyterian, as I am not, and did not preach this doctrine, nine out of every ten of my hearers would say I ought to be silenced. But every one of these men would go home to their families and say of their wives, "She is an angel;" of their daughters, "What an exquisite flower!" and as for their babes, what words have they to express their feelings! In the church they apply the ecclesiastical standard, and in home the standard of love. Men, we are told, can never do anything right; yet those who say this are among the most rigorous in their theology. A subscription paper passes around for the master of a bark who hovers around a sinking vessel for days, risks death and encounters untold suffering, and finally rescues the perishing crew. There is not a merchant who has the heart of a flea in his bosom who does not want to subscribe. The man is a hero. So men come to the house of God. I preach a sermon on disinterested benevolence. On their way home they say, "I wish James had been there. It would have done him good." To-morrow comes the settlement of a debtor's estate, and five or six creditors are gathered together like—no matter what. [Laughter.] They pull the poor debtor to pieces between them. They give him no chance. You ask them do they think that is right. "Oh!" they answer, "business is business. [Laughter.] You can't introduce any of your standards here." You may say: "That will do very well for a minister, but if you should change places with a lawyer, a doctor, or an editor; if you knew the shark's teeth of composition constantly tearing us to pieces!" While all ages have had their great standards, yet each man declares one of his own, founded on reason and moral sense. We are often right when we do wrong. What is right in one sphere is not in another. Take a printer's case of type. Nothing is more unchangable, but it can be changed by combination through an infinite scale. The changes of standards of right and wrong are so various that it takes a genius to know them when custom has not regulated them. In the early days of slavery slaves and masters were separated by not more than an inch. It was later civilization that made slavery bad. Then came the exchange of prisoners; then their release after the war was over. Barbarities were decreasing and destructiveness increasing. In a certain stage it was right to cut off prisoners. It was humane then. Now it is not. Humanity remains, but what is humane changes. There are laws of God governing social life, business, art, and beauty, yet men are living with imperfect ideas of them and are constantly changing, and are without power to determine them. Christ found the Jews in that condition; Paul also found them bound up by an immense series of rules and regulations for their spiritual life which caused them substantially to lead a mechanical and ritualistic life.

No man can determine what is right or wrong, unless he is fully in a state of benevolence. A moral standard used in any other spirit may be right, but there is no guarantee that it is so. It should be used only in the one master spirit, and he who has that is so much nearer to God. Love has in it no harm to one's neighbor. No matter what a man believes, in justice he must desire the welfare of all creatures. Then out of the legislative chamber of the soul will spring the power to determine between right and wrong. An infinity of questions are being constantly determined out of real love, unless people are of the sort that first cuff a child, and then become sorry. The best thing is mother's love, but when a mother loses her child and adopts some one else's, or goes to be the matron of an orphan asylum, the love she feels for her new babes is not mother-love, but the larger generic love that Paul speaks about. What ought I to do for my neighbor? I lived once next door to a man—a good man, but who had his infirmities. One day I drove a nail into the fence between our yards to hang the dipper on with which I watered my flowers. It happened that I drove it through the board. Next day I heard my dipper clatter over the pavement. My neighbor had gotten a hammer and had hammered the nail until it sprang back out of the board. [Laughter.] My first thought was to fire the dipper over on him. [Roars of laughter.] My second was that he was a good fellow and a kind neighbor, and I would say nothing about it. Soon he stepped in and asked my pardon that he had acted thoughtlessly. I told him I had forgotten the circumstances, and was glad he had reminded me of it. [Laughter.] We are good friends to this minute.

We have ten thousand annoyances; stories are told about us. What is best for us to do? To lay it up and say, I know something about that man, and when I get a good chance I will be square with him. Do you love that man? Oh, God! Jesus! Say, Lord, what can I do? Shield him. When anybody tells you anything against him don't let it pass your gate! Don't be receivers of contraband goods! Wait until you are sure that your soul is pure—that you can be as genial and kind to the man as God is to you. You will then be just in the state to apply the standard. No justice is just that is not founded on love. No law is just that does not carry the spirit of goodwill to the people. No prison is just unless the inmates are treated as the selected of the Lord. Be the prisoner burglar, incendiary, or murderer, he is a man—an expectant of eternal life. God bears with him; shalt not thou? If your barbarous sentence is that kind of justice that snaps its shark's teeth; that says others have suffered through him, and he, too, must suffer—is that right? Not until one of God's creatures has died through him have you the right to apply the standard. We are pigmies, with blundering methods of society which must make angels weep, compared to the standard of God. 'Whom I love I cherish.' 'Be ye therefore perfect?' No. 'Be ye therefore perfect?' No. 'Be ye therefore perfect?' No, I repeat it. 'Be ye, therefore, perfect as the Father is,' who makes His sun shine on bad and good, just and unjust alike."

Mr. Beecher concluded his sermon, which was a masterpiece of delivery, with a fervent prayer for the spirit of universal love. The congregation then sang the 660th hymn, beginning:

"Love divine, all love excelling."

Mr. Beecher joined in with much heartiness. After the usual blessing the congregation slowly dispersed, many lingering to shake hands with and congratulate the Pastor.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

KING ALFONSO.

ENTRY OF THE NEW MONARCH INTO THE CAPITAL.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes, Jan. 14:

The departure of the King for Aranjuez was timed for 11:30 this morning, so that his Majesty might reach Madrid at 1. At 12 a stately procession set out from the War Office, composed of high military officers blazing with decorations, who proceeded to the railway station. Here also, amid banners and hangings and flags, and guards of honor, horse and foot, had gathered Cardinal Morena, the Archbishop of Valladolid, in scarlet hat and robes; the deputation from the Cortes, the Judges in their robes and ermine, the committees of the civil and literary and mercantile clubs, and the chief civil officials. The brilliancy of the gathering exceeded anything I have ever witnessed.

At length, after not a little delay, the royal train glided into the station, and the fact was announced to Madrid by the thunder of a royal salute. The scene at this moment was not to be surpassed. A guard of honor was drawn up, consisting of veterans decorated in a dozen wars, old men, yet not devoid of martial fire. Close at hand were all the Ministers—Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Premier, at their head; the Alcalde of Madrid, in magnificent robes; the members of the municipality; the Macebearers, in purple and gold, with massive gold maces, and a number of ladies with elaborate triumphal wreaths. Amid a burst of cheering, Señor Canovas del Castillo kissed the King's hand, and shortly afterward his Majesty entered the tastefully-decorated reception-room. In a few moments he came forth and mounted a noble gray charger, with jewelled housings, the air being rent with shouts of "Viva el Rey!" A grim, quiet, determined man, Gen. Primo de Rivera, followed, and then a host of generals and officers, forming a staff not to be equaled in all Europe for brilliancy of uniforms and equipment. Thus the procession started at 1:20, moving between the files of cavalry officers and cheering multitudes, and followed by an escort of Lancers and Hussars.

The procession on leaving the station proceeded along the street of Atocha to the church of the same name. Madrid has no cathedral, and this church, being one of the most famous in Spain, was selected for the celebration of the Te Deum. In this church there is the celebrated image of the Virgin, the special protectress of the royal family. At her feet Alonso VI. had laid his victorious banner, and here Ferdinand VII. offered up thanks after his restoration. Here the royal family are married, and the royal brides' wedding dresses become the perquisite of the Virgin. Here, among other objects of interest, hangs the dress worn by the Queen Mother when she was stabbed by Merino, and the shrine is one glittering mass of solid offerings. Heavy banners, souvenirs of Spanish victories, overhang the altar. The image is very black and old, but the petticoat is new and brilliant. Under the richly-painted ceiling, and within the walls glittering in white and gold, the Cardinal Archbishop celebrated the Te Deum. The service and the music were solemn and sublime. The King's entry into the chapel was notified by a royal salute; another was fired on his departure. He kissed the hand of the Virgin and knelt before her.

Remounting his horse, his Majesty, amid acclaiming throngs, rode slowly up the Paseo Botanico, and along the centre of the noble Prado, having on his right the beautiful Gardens of Buen Retiro, and passing the famous obelisk and the beautiful arch of the Alcala Gate. Turning to the right into the Calle de Alcala, the finest street in Europe, he received an address from the Society for Succoring the Sick and Wounded of the Army, at their triumphal arch. Amid vociferous cheering, the roar of cannon, and the clash of military music, the showering of bouquets, the waving of handkerchiefs from balconies, and the flight of pigeons, the procession swept along the Calle de Alcala, and through the Puerta del Sol.

The enthusiasm here was at fever heat. The young King, sitting squarely on his prancing horse, bowed low, while women, weeping from emotion, blessed his handsome face. The scene was thrilling in the extreme, and none who were present are likely to forget it.

His further route lay along the Calle Mayor, leaving on the left the Plaza Mayor, that grand square, of old the scene of *autos da fé*, executions, tournaments, and bull-fights; then under a triumphal arch to the Town Hall, and across the Place dArmes, with its noble view over hill and dale, through the great archway into the centre court of the royal palace.

There was a magnificent spectacle here. Waiting for his Majesty stood the Privy Councilors, the Ministers of the Supreme Tribunal in robes of office, the Admirals of the Fleet, the grandees, many Generals of all arms, the Chevaliers of the Military Orders, the chief ecclesiastics of Madrid, robed in white and gold, grave Academical Professors, and countless other personages. Nor were ladies wanting to give yet another attraction to the scene. The steps of the grand marble staircase, brilliant with exotic flowers, were crowded also with the wives and daughters of the grandees, all most elegantly dressed, and all wearing the Spanish mantilla. Fair girls leaned against the marble bust on which Napoleon laid his hand as he remarked to Joseph, "*Vous serez mieux logé que moi.*"

The young King on alighting received formal congratulations from the Grandees, and many ladies kissed his hand as he stood on the marble threshold and ascended the wide carpeted staircase, while cheers rang through the great suite of apartments, and bouquets were showered down in his pathway. His Majesty, followed by a procession of the Ministers, by the suite which had accompanied him from France, and by the Generals and Grandees, passed through the ante-chamber, where the band played the Royal Anthem, to the beautiful hall of the marble columns, and thence the procession, not at once entering the Throne-room, swept round the broad corridors of the first floor of the palace court-yard, which were hung with Gobelin tapestry of great age and beauty, representing notable scenes in Spanish history.

All the traveled world knows the saloon of the Ambassadors, the gorgeous throne-room of the Royal Palace at Madrid. Into this noble apartment the procession now swept. The saloon glittered with colossal mirrors, crystal chandeliers, marble statues, and fine pictures. The gorgeous dais of the throne rose from the floor by three broad steps, with golden lions at the corners, the fore paws resting proudly on marble globes. The throne was a beautiful structure of crimson velvet, enamel, and gold. A brilliant throng gathered round the throne as the King sat on it for a few moments, and the scene was very striking. Through the great windows opposite a wide view stretched across the valley to orchards and villas and wooded slopes, and the bare rugged mountains beyond.

The reception began by the Marquis de Molines, Señor Canovas del Castillo, and Gen. Primo de Rivera standing on the steps of the throne with four of the leading Grandees. The King stood on the edge of the dais, with his hand on the hilt of his sword. He was dressed, as he had been throughout his progress, in an undress general's uniform, with a sash and few orders. Presentations were made by the Grand Hereditary Chamberlain, attired in a gorgeous court dress. The deputations and persons presented defiled past the throne, and bowed to the King, receiving his bow in return.

Meanwhile the gorgeous suite of State apartments was thrown open to promenaders, and ladies and gentlemen circulated through the rooms, decorated in different styles. This one was hung with cloth of gold, with silver woven into it. Another was inlaid from ceiling to floor in porcelain with raised figures. A third was lined with great China vases. A fourth was simply furnished as an ordinary room. A fifth was hung with Bourbon portraits. A sixth was devoted to mythological pictures, and so on. The King's State bed-room was also thrown open.

BREECH-LOADERS IN EUROPE.

The *Börsenzeitung* says that twenty-six different kinds of breech-loaders are now in use in the various European armies. Many of these, though belonging to the same system, are made in different patterns, such as the Remington rifle in Sweden, Denmark, and Greece; the Vetterli rifle in Switzerland and Italy; the Snider in England, Turkey, and Holland, and the Dreyse in Germany, Roumania, and Montenegro. The rifle with the smallest calibre is the Vetterli, of 10.4 millimètres; next comes the Vetterli repeating rifle 10.5; the Peabody, 10.5; the Amsler, 10.5; the Berdan, 10.6, and the Werndl, 10.9 millimètres. The calibre of the new German Mauser rifle, and also of the Werder rifle, as used by the Bavarian Army, is eleven millimètres; while that of the old Dreyse rifle was 15.4, and of the Italian Cassano rifle, 17.5 millimètres. The writer thinks that the best rifles used in Europe for military purposes are the Mauser (German,) the Werder, (Bavarian,) the Berdan, (Russian,) the Gros, (French,) and the Beaumont (Dutch.) The Austrian Werndl rifle and the English Martini Henry have, he thinks, been surpassed by more recent systems. On the other hand, the new Dreyse rifle, which is now being tried in the school of musketry at Spandau, is regarded as being in many points even superior to the Mauser. The average rapidity of fire of the above rifles is twelve shots a minute, including the time occupied in taking aim.

MURDER WILL OUT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Jan. 16 has the following: A murder committed three years ago at Adrianople has lately been brought to light under singular circumstances. The victim was a Cretan trader, who came to seek his fortunes at Adrianople, bringing with him a capital of £800. Instead, however, of gaining a fortune with this amount, it cost him his life, for it tempted the keeper of a khan where he lodged, named Yovantcho, to plan his assassination. Yovantcho, who was of a confiding nature, imparted this scheme to two intimate friends and to his servant, who readily entered into the spirit of the affair. The Cretan trader was therefore invited to a supper, which was served in the Bulgarian school, where, having been hospitably plied with wine till he became drunk, he was garotted and strangled. His body was then pitched into a well, and thus closed the evening's entertainment. The murdered man had a son, who, strange to say, observing the mysterious disappearance of his father, gave notice of the fact to the Police; but, as is not uncommon in murder cases even in this country, even "the most active and intelligent" officers of the force failed to discover the culprits. The matter was soon forgotten, and probably would have remained forever buried in oblivion, but that Yovantcho's servant the other day killed a man in a tavern, and was arrested. For some time his master sent him daily a supply of luxuries not to be found in the prison bill of fare, but at last imprudently discontinued this delicate attention. The imprisoned servant, grieved at his master's ingratitude, told to the vali the story of the murder in which he had borne a humble part. The well of the Bulgarian Cemetery was immediately emptied and searched; the bones and some of the clothing of the missing Cretan trader were discovered. Yovantcho and his two friends were arrested; they are now on their trial, and some interesting revelations are expected touching the fate of other persons besides the trader who have at various times "mysteriously disappeared."

A SINGULAR EXPERIENCE.

A FISH-HOOK TRAVELS FROM A BOY'S RIGHT HAND TO HIS LEFT SHOULDER.

We find the following in the Dover (N. H.) *Enquirer*: Some eight years ago a lad of thirteen, a son of Charles E. Myers, a well-known citizen of Portsmouth, while fishing from one of the wharves of that city caught a fish-hook in the fore-finger of the right hand, near the roots of the nail, drawing it into the bend of the hook. His father saw at once that the only thing to be done was to open the finger on a line with the hook and take it out, but preferred to call in their family physician to do it. After looking at it for a moment the Doctor, by a sudden twist, wrenched the hook from the finger, minus the barb and point. The parents were justly indignant at such rough treatment, and insisted that the hook was not all removed, while the boy came near fainting from extreme anguish. The Doctor, however, insisted that no inconvenience would result, and dressed the finger in some simple and safe manner, and in due time the wound healed. But the finger and arm troubled him for a long time. After a year or two the lad's health had so far failed as to become a subject of serious alarm to his friends, he being subject to frequent and alarming fainting fits and other spasmodic affections or symptoms. The state of affairs continued for years, with more intensity until a year or two ago, when the boy's health became nearly or quite restored. In the Spring of 1874 the young man, while dressing himself one morning, tore a pimple from his left shoulder, and, on examining it, he drew from the flesh the point of the hook which seven years before was imbedded in a finger on the opposite side of his body.

CHICKENS AT TEN CENTS A SHOT.

From the Marquette (Mich) Journal.

A week or so ago three Marquette sports went down to the Dutch settlement on a deer hunt, which was to last several days. They put up with "Louis," an agricultural resident of that locality, who occasionally entertains the sportive Nimrod; and as the allotted time for the chase had drawn to a close without that degree of success they had hoped for, (they had not in three days' hard tramping seen a solitary deer,) they proposed to Louis, as they sat by the fire in the evening, that in the morning, before they started for home, he should put up some of his chickens at a distance of thirty rods and allow them to shoot at them for a compensation. "Yah, dat ish all right," said Louis, "you gif me ten cents efery shoot, and ven you gill him he ish yours." This arrangement completed, the sports retired with anticipations of fun in the morning. So, after breakfast, they settled their bill, had their team brought up and hitched to the fence, and all arrangements made to start right off as soon as they had cleaned the Dutchman out of all his chickens at ten cents apiece. While the sports were fixing up a "rest" Louis took a fine rooster under his arm and started for a stump about thirty rods distant. After tying him securely he returned, and putting a board across the rain-barrel, commenced to make change. Young Preston laid his improved Remington in the notch and blazed away, but the majestic chanticleer didn't even turn his head or wink his eyebrow. Evidently Preston had missed. A smile of pity for the inexperience of their comrade beamed on the faces of the others as Lattimer adjusted his piece and fired. "Beats all!" he remarked after a pause, as the rooster gave no sign of being hit. Satterlee, Jr., laughed long and loud as he threw himself upon the plank and peered through the globes of his fancy Henry, "Watch 'im now," —bang! They watched him, and evidently he was watching them, and wondering what in thunder they were trying to do. The next two rounds were fired without much comment by the sports, and his nibs never fluttered. Then they got some hot water and cleaned their guns and fired at a target. It was easy enough to hit the target, but when it came to that rooster "they wasn't there." Finally Lattimer hit upon a happy idea. His gun was double-barreled—one rifled and the other for shot, and as he quietly slipped in sixteen buckshot and leveled over the plank a smile of sardonic sweetness illuminated his features. The report was terrific, and the head of the rooster dropped down beside the stump, but he himself stood up there yet in all the pristine majesty of former days. It was a sight to see! Silently, and without a word, those three young men entered their cutter and drove away. Louis had killed the rooster the night before and froze him harder than the language those young men indulged in on their way back to Marquette.

POSITION OF THE MICHIGAN SENATOR.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* writing from Lansing, Mich., after a personal interview with the newly-elected United States Senator from Michigan, says: "Judge Christiancy is in full accord and sympathy with the principles of the Republican Party of the present day. He does not entirely indorse the action of the Administration, but in general is a firm supporter of Republican men and measures. Of the Louisiana question, he thinks the chief mistake has been made through the advice of Attorney General Williams. The first mistake, he says, was in the recognition of Gov. Kellogg under Judge Durell's decision. No course of action ought to be applied to one State which could not be applied to another. At the same time the President has not been wholly to blame. Congress should have provided for a fair election, and a fairly-elected Government should have been established and recognized. The constitutional amendments he heartily indorses and supports, while he does not entirely approve of the way in which their provisions have been enforced. While he is an advocate of free trade, he recognizes the fact that while we have a large public debt we must have a tariff for revenue, and this tariff may properly furnish incidental protection, but should not tend to the creation of burdensome monopolies. Judge Christiancy does not favor the proposed reciprocity treaty; his views on this subject are well known. He agrees with Senator Chandler on the currency question. While feeling proud to be counted a Republican, and expecting in the main to act with the Republicans as heretofore, he will endeavor to decide all questions upon their merits, and for the best interest of the country, free from political bias or preference, always recognizing the fact that he is a representative of the people as well as of the Republican party."

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR COMMISSIONER.

The annual report of Marshall S. Underwood, State Liquor Commissioner of Massachusetts, shows the amount of sales by the several agents appointed by him to have been $60,039 02, and the amount of commissions $4,521 90, which, with the exception of a balance of $482 16 on hand, has been used for current expenses. The amount of forfeited liquors received by the Commissioner, as detailed in 6,667 warrants during the year, was 27,103 gallons of alcoholic liquors, and 100,211 gallons of beer and ale. These amounts are the aggregates of the estimates made by the officers at the time of seizure, and are made in excess of the actual amounts received at the office. The beer and ale was unsuitable for use, and was destroyed. The amount estimated on hand at the close of last year was 1,900 gallons alcholic liquors, making the whole amount now to be accounted for 29,003 gallons. The amount delivered from the office for redistillation was 22,875 gallons: sold as pure liquors, 291 gallons; estimated now on hand, 2,000 gallons, making the aggregate of 25,166 gallons, a deficit from the office estimates of 3,837 gallons, a much smaller deficit than last year. The liquor was received in 51,213 different vessels, which have been disposed of for $12,703 31. The amount received for pure liquors sold was $717 45, and for liquor redistilled, $15,064 41. The balance paid into the State Treasury was $19,662 14.

THE "PERSECUTED" HEIRESS AGAIN.

The case of Mary Hanbest, the full particulars of which we have given from time to time as they developed, was called before Commissioner Pleasants, in the United States Court-room, Richmond, Va., on Friday morning. The *Enquirer* says that Mr. William Green appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. John Demmer, of Trenton, N. J., who alleges that the said Mary Hanbest was bound to him during the period of her minority, and has broken her indenture, and Judge Ould for the defendants. Upon taking his seat the Commissioner stated that before hearing the evidence he would be pleased to have the opinion of the learned counsel on the question of his jurisdiction. Mr. Green immediately called attention to the Fugitive Slave law and commenced argument, when Judge Ould interrupted him by remarking that that law had been repealed some ten years ago. Mr. Green replied that if there was a repealing act he was not aware of it. Judge Ould then named the act, which was pointed out by the Commissioner, and read carefully by Mr. Green. The latter conceded, upon the conclusion of his reading, that the repeal was certainly very sweeping, whereupon the case was dismissed. The girl still remains in the care of Dr. Parker, and is at a private house in Richmond, but, of course, is free to go back to Trenton if she wishes so to do.

CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Out in Indiana they look pretty sharply after their legislators. A country paper, for example, had this little paragraph last week: "A prominent farmer of this county was at Indianapolis last week, and looked into the Legislature. He says that a very important measure looking toward economy was being discussed, and that our representative quietly read a newspaper [illegible]

THE JAMES BOYS.

THE ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THEM AT KEARNEY.

STRANGE ACTS OF THE DETECTIVES—A BOMBSHELL THROWN INTO MRS. SAMUELS' HOUSE—A CHILD KILLED AND THREE PERSONS BADLY WOUNDED.

The attempt to capture the notorious James boys, in Kearney, Clay County, Mo., last week, has been obscurely reported by the telegraph. The Kansas City *Times* gives some details of the extraordinary affair, and from its account we quote the following:

Taking the 4:35 train on the Hannibal and St. Joe Road, the reporter of the *Times* found himself an hour and a half afterward in the little City of Kearney, a station twenty-four miles from this city. It is situated on a high prairie, a heavy woodland skirting it on the south-east. Thence, with the brother of the Deputy Sheriff, he rode about two and a half miles, to the home of the James boys. From its window a light gleamed forth as steadily and cheerfully as if there had been no sorrow beneath the roof. The two travelers dismounted and were admitted. A Coroner's jury were in the room. Mrs. Samuels sat by the bedside, suffering intense pain from the wound she had received. During a brief stay the reporter obtained particulars of the attack upon the house, most of the information being given by Sheriff Groom, of Clay County, who was on the premises soon after the occurrence. It appears that on Tuesday morning, about 1:30 o'clock, Mr. Samuels, the step-father of the James boys, awoke and found Mrs. Samuels also awake. He heard a noise in the kitchen, and thought he smelled fire. He got out of bed and went out of the door of his room to go into the kitchen. When he got outside he discovered the west end of the kitchen to be on fire. The house is log, weather-boarded. Mr. Samuels at once went around to the fire and commenced to tear off the boards. In the meanwhile Mrs. Samuels had come from her room, with her children, Johnnie, aged fifteen years; a girl aged thirteen, and a boy aged ten. When she got into the kitchen she found the negro woman and her three children up. Mrs. Samuels saw a quilt on the bed afire. This she tore off and threw out of doors. Then she discovered something on the floor which she took to be a turpentine ball. It was on fire. She attempted to pick it up, but found it too heavy. She then tried to push it into the fire with her foot, but failed. At this moment Mr. Samuels came in, having extinguished the flames, and he tried to kick the supposed ball into the fire, but failed. He then took a shovel and threw it into the fire-place. As he did this it exploded. It was a bomb, or more correctly speaking, what is known as a hand-grenade, a ball about one inch in thickness and lined with wrought iron. As it exploded a portion of it struck Mr. Samuels on the right side of the head, but failed to knock him senseless; another portion struck Mrs. Samuels a few inches above the right wrist, shattering all that portion of her arm; another struck the little boy, ten years old, under the third rib on the left side, and penetrated his bowels; still another piece struck the servant on the head, but did no serious injury. They carried the little boy out on the porch and into the yard, and he died in two hours after. Mr. Samuels now began to call to his neighbors for help. A Mr. Chanceller, living about a half a mile distant, heard the explosion, and started for Mr. Samuels' house, but on hearing several shots went back. Mr. Dan Askew, living north-east about a quarter of a mile, heard the call and went at once to the scene. What follows are the facts as detailed precisely to the reporter by Sheriff Groom.

In the morning the tracks of horses were discovered leading from the barn to a spot in the horse lot. In the rear of the ice-house, east of the dwelling, were found the tracks of four or five men. The fence on a diagonal line from the ice-house to the horse lot was found to be riddled with balls. There were indications which showed that the horses had suddenly turned and gone off in a north-westerly direction of the barn, then into a wheat-field. Blood was discovered all along the route the horses went as far as they could be traced. On the west side of the barn it was found that a horse had been hitched. Mr. Samuels says he heard a horse going at a rapid rate from that point down west of the house, through the "woods" on the south, and around the "ice-house." Three men were tracked in a north-easterly direction for some distance, and then west to a spot on the Haynesville road, where it was found that seven horses had been tied. A navy pistol loaded was found in front of the ice-house. Dr. Scruggs was visiting Mr. Chanceller's house near by. He had hitched his horse in a closely fenced lot; when he came to return it was missing, and has been ever since. Dr. Sheers, of Greenville, Dr. Allen, of Liberty, and Drs. Yates and Scruggs, of Kearney, were summoned in the morning. Mrs. Samuels was suffering intense pain from the wound, and amputation became necessary about two inches below the elbow. This is the story. Some conclusions are inevitably adduced from the facts, and some surmises may be made up from rumors. First, there was a fight; of this there is no doubt. Who the parties were is simply conjecture. Second, there was an attempt to burn the house. Doubtless the parties did this to occupy the family while they were engaged in their designs, which evidently were based on the suspicion that the James boys were on the premises. Third, that somebody outside of the house got hurt. The surmises are as follows, based upon rumors. On the night of the battle the incoming train on the Hannibal and St. Joe Road, bound west, was flagged about a mile and a half west of Kearney, and four men got off the train. This same thing occurred at the same place about a week ago. Again, it is stated that a locomotive and caboose left this city at midnight of the same date, and in it were several men known to have been Pinkerton's Chicago detectives; that early in the morning this same engine and caboose were seen to pass Chillicothe. The conclusion would appear to be that the men who got off the train a week ago were detectives, that they ascertained what they wanted, and the caboose of Tuesday night contained others, and that others got off the train when it stopped a mile and a half beyond a station.

A SECOND VISIT.

The reporter of the Kansas City *Times* made another visit to Mrs. Samuels' house on the following day to ascertain further particulars of the attempted capture of Jesse and Frank James. He gives the following:

"At the inquest held over the remains of little Archie, who was killed by the explosion of the shell, Reuben Samuels, stepfather of the James boys, testified: About 1 o'clock Tuesday morning I noticed a light thrown through the north window, and hearing the noise, as though something was falling on the floor, I supposed that the house was falling in from the fire; I ran to the door; it being fastened, I went around to the west end of the house, and saw the west end of the kitchen on fire; passed around to the north-west corner, and went in at the north door, and there saw the ball on the floor; tried with a pair of hooks to throw it in the fire-place, but failed; took the shovel and succeeded in throwing it in; I then went out of the north door again; then went back into the house and turned the ball over, when it exploded, wounding my wife and son, Archie P., the latter mortally; at the same time I picked up Archie, and Johnnie dragged him out of the door, while I went to my wife, as she had called to me and said that she was shot. I saw no one during the whole time, but heard talking outside of the house, but was not able to understand what was said.

The reporter had an interview with Mrs. Samuels, whose arm had been amputated the day before, during which she said: "When Mr. Samuels and I got up, the night of the fire, Archie went with me into the kitchen. When we were all excited he told his sister and me to go out; that we might get hurt; that he would stay and help put out the fire. Just then the shell burst, and he fell. I was struck at the same time. Dr. Samuel brought me in and laid me down here. Then he brought in Archie, and the poor boy spoke and said, 'Put me in bed with my poor, dying mama; let us die together.' They brought him to me, and he lay his little head upon my face and kissed me. Then he noticed my shattered arm and said, 'My God! look at poor mama's arm. I won't live till morning.' They then took him away, and after a while Dr. Sheets came in and told me he couldn't live much longer. I said to him, 'Oh God, receive the soul of my child.' Archie heard me, and replied, 'Tell my mamma I'm better.' They were the last words he spoke. I used to be a woman of fortitude and resolution; it is all gone now. I could stand anything but this. Oh, why did those cruel men take him away? All I crave now is to live to see Jesse and Frank once more. Here upon my bed, from which I may never get up, and within sight of the face of that poor dead boy, I gave you my word that the James boys were not here on the night of the trouble, nor have I seen them since the 27th day of last April. I heard there were detectives here last week, but I felt no uneasiness about the matter, for I knew the boys were not here. The old servant I have has lived with me twenty-seven years; I have lived on this place that long. I have been married to Mr. Samuel fourteen years. I raised Jessie here. Archie was just eight years and six months old the morning he died. I will be fifty-two years old next February. If there was any fighting that night I don't know it.

Were the James boys captured? A mother who is probably on her death-bed at this moment, has stated firmly that Jesse and Frank were not at home. The one side having been given, let the other be as impartially considered. On the night of the 26th an engine and caboose left this city, going in the direction of Kearney. Of this there is no longer any doubt. It contained seven or eight unknown men. Persons in Kearney know this "train" passed that station. That night a fight occurred at the house of the James boys. Somebody, as has been stated previously, was hurt. Of this there is no doubt; this is corroborated by nearly all who have examined the premises. Later reports received last night state that there is a belief at Kearney that the James boys were at or near the house of their mother on Monday night; that they were tracked there by those who made the attack; that the house was fired, and the shell used for the purpose of running them out of their hiding places; that a fight occurred, and that the James boys were killed, and their bodies concealed in that vicinity. If the James boys were not on the premises, who participated in the fight, and why was the fence near the house riddled with bullets? If they were not there, the blood that was [illegible] It was reported that the Sheriff had heard that one of the James was wounded and concealed in the vicinity, and had summoned a posse to make a search.

A FEARFUL FATE.

A MOTHER AND HER EIGHT CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH IN THEIR HOME—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE FATHER.

From the Montreal Witness, Jan. 26.

It was a sad sight that yesterday met the gaze of those who, after plodding through the snow from Louis Racicot's residence, stood around the smoking ruins of what was on Sunday night the home of Pierre Dulude and his family of nine. The dwelling, which stood on the second concession back of Boucherville, was about thirty years old, of wood set on a solid stone foundation, and exposed to the full sweep of winds from all points of the compass—that district having been at one time burned over clear of timber, and hence named "Pays Brulé." Nothing remarkable was to be seen in the pile of stone, mortar, and burned débris of the dwelling; but a little to the south-west, in the carriage-house, was one of the most horrid sights that ever met human gaze. There on two boards about three feet wide and six feet long, lay fourteen pieces of what was simply roast flesh, all that could be recovered of the remains of Mrs. Dulude and her eight children. An odor of the kitchen pervaded the gloomy shed, and despite the knowledge that those pieces of cinder were human, it was hard to realize the fact. Most of the remains were of nondescript shape, curled, twisted, and bound up in black lumps or balls. The mother's remains were barely recognizable. The remains of one of the younger boys (it is thought) are partially perfect, but legs, arms, and head are wanting. The remains will be placed in one coffin and buried to-morrow. The names of the victims are as follows: Philomene Desmarteau, thirty-five, mother; Marie Dulude, thirteen; Joseph Dulude, eleven; Ernest Dulude, eight; Florina, seven; Anna, six; Alphonse, five; Telesphore, four, and Horace, the baby, one. Portions of the remains are still buried in the ruins of the chimney, which fell in shortly after the roof was destroyed. Pierre Dulude, the father, the last to retire, went to bed on Sunday night about 12 o'clock, leaving a good fire burning in the large sitting-room stove. He was awakened shortly before 2 A. M. by smoke, and hastily getting up, rushed down stairs to find the carpet (thickly lined with straw) on fire near the stove door; a "holder," or cloth to handle the latch of the stove door, was in a blaze, and is believed to have caught fire from a spark falling through the damper. Dulude threw the only pail of water in the house on the burning carpet, and then rushed up stairs shouting, "Fire is in the house; get up quick!" When he got down stairs again, he was met by the fire, which had made great headway on all sides, and was fearfully burned on the thighs, back, face, head, and arms in rushing to the door; whether his wife attempted to follow him or not, is disputed. Racicot, who lives near by, says Dulude, after he came to his house, said his wife followed him down stairs with the two youngest children in her arms, but turned back on hearing the others screaming and crying, saying "I'll die with my children"—and she did. Dulude, after leaving the burning house, shouted, "Wait a little, I'll get a ladder." He ran to the barn, 500 yards away, and through the drifting snow, with nothing on him but his shirt, and brought back a ladder, but, alas! too late, as he raised it up to the chamber windows, and broke the glass over his head, the flames were roaring inside. The agonized father and husband then ran to his nearest neighbor, Louis Racicot's, aroused the latter, and as he entered fell on the floor, exclaiming, "My wife and children burning; save them!" His shirt, which was on fire, was torn from him, and he, bloody, scorched, and half-frozen, was put in a bed, while Racicot ran to the burning house. He called loudly, but the roar of the flames alone answered. He, with some neighbors that collected, then waited till 3 A. M., when the house had burned into the cellar. The tragedy was over. After daylight the search for the remains was prosecuted; and about 1 o'clock Mr. Dulude was carefully wrapped up, and carried into Boucherville village to his mother's house. Here Mr. Coroner Jones, assisted by Deputy Coroner Dr. Roy, opened an inquest on the remains of the wife and children, Mr. Octave Peltier being foreman of the jury. Pierre Dulude was the principal witness. His testimony has already been summarized. The unfortunate man was frequently interrupted while giving evidence by pangs of mental as well as physical agony. The jury brought in a verdict of "accidental death." Dulude is respectably connected, a brother of his doing business as a dry-goods merchant in Notre Dame street. The fire is a warning to all to exercise more care in the use of stoves, and not leave them unattended when full of combustible material.

TURF NOTES.

The time for closing the various stakes of the American Jockey Club and the Monmouth Park Association is near at hand, and turfmen are busy preparing their nominations. The first to claim attention, however, are the stakes of the Maryland Jockey Club, which are announced to close to-morrow, Monday, Feb. 1. These are the Baltimore Cup for all ages, two miles and a quarter, $50 entrance, play or pay, and $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200, and the third to save his stake; Handicap Stakes for four-year-olds, $50 each, half forfeit and $10 if declared, $600 added, mile heats; Sweepstakes for three-year-olds that have not won in their two-year-old form, one mile, $25 each, play or pay, and $500 added. Colts to carry 100 pounds, and fillies and geldings ninety-seven pounds. The Breckenridge Stakes for three-year-olds, two miles, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit and $1,000 added, to be run on the last day of the Fall meeting. The Dixie Stakes for 1876 is also to close to-morrow. It is for three-year-olds, two miles, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit; and Messrs. A. B. Lewis & Co., who won the stake last year with Vandalite, are to add $2,000, and the Maryland Jockey Club will also give $2,000, of which $1,200 is to go to the second horse and $800 to the third. As there are a larger number of horses to be trained for the coming season than heretofore, the above stakes will doubtless receive numerous entries, particularly as the Maryland Jockey Club has been extremely liberal in adding large prizes to the stakes.

The trotting at Barnum's Museum continues to attract vast crowds of spectators, and to-morrow evening two liberal purses have been offered. The entries closed Saturday night at Dan Mace's stable. The second race is for pacers.

The Louisville Jockey Club is to inaugurate its new track on Monday, May 17, the meeting to continue six days. Over $8,030 is offered in purses and added money. The revival of the turf in Louisville promises to be brilliant and remunerative. The stakes are to close March 1.

The betting on the Withers and Belmont Stakes, the two great three-year old events to be run at the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, is heavy. The betting-books of Mr. Morrissey, at the Jockey Club Rooms, are filling rapidly, and Vassal, Chesapeake, and Aristides are the favorites for the Withers Stakes, at the last quotations each of them being at six to one. Hyder Ali is the most sought after in the Belmont Stakes, and he is now quoted at the short price of five to one, Aristides and Chesapeake coming next at six to one.

The value of horses exported from England last year was $1,026,320, or an excess of $160,000 over the previous year.

WHAT BEFEL A MODEST YOUTH IN A CAR.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

An exceedingly modest young man, dressed in a new suit of broadcloth, entered an Olive street car yesterday, and blushingly took a seat by the side of a nurse with a baby in her arms. The mother of the babe, a young woman of vivacious disposition, and with visual orbs somewhat marred by strabismus, had a seat on the opposite side of the car, where she could gaze fondly upon her offspring and mark the play of its cherub countenance. The "chick-a-biddy" was exhilerated by the gentle rocking of the bobtail, and looked at its mother and crowed and thrust its fists into its mouth. The young mother responded by a tender glance at the "sugar-pum," but to the bashful young man it seemed that her eyes were fixed directly upon him, and he blushed scarlet and wiped his face with his handkerchief. "Is it fond of its new cosey?" exclaimed the tender parent, unconscious of the presence of all except her child. Her face was aglow with intense affection, and her eyes lighted up with the fire of love and devotion! but, alas! they were looking in the wrong direction, and beamed upon the modest young man, as he thought, with too much freedom. He wriggled in his seat and tried to turn away, but another lady was at his left, and he could not avoid the gaze of the admiring woman opposite. "It will be a little man by and by, and have a nicey mustache when it gets older, and it will go to see the girls and flirt with them; won't you, darling?" And the eyes blazed and burned, and seemed to devour the face of the young man with increasing appetite. "Does it want a stick of candy? Well, its muzzer'll get it some when she gets out at the corner; so, don't cry my little darling." The young man was now in a high perspiration, and, being unable to stand it any longer, seized the strap, and, giving the bell a dozen vigorous jerks, rushed frantically from the car. He told the first acquaintance that he met that a beautiful girl had made love to him in the car, and that she was so "far gone" that she declared her passion in a street car.

A FEARFUL FALL.

A stone-mason named Louis Frank fell from the roof of the United States Hotel in Louisville, Ky., to the ground, a distance of sixty-five feet, on Thursday afternoon last, and yet was not mortally injured. He was employed in making repairs on the wall, and a stone had been hoisted with a derrick, the guy-rope from which was made fast around a chimney. As the stone reached the top, and the man had placed his hand upon it, the chimney gave way, the derrick pole snapped, and his partner shouted to him to "look out." Before he could recover himself he pitched forward, grasping at the pole and rope, and, turning two or three somersaults, struck face downward upon a pile of lumber some ten feet distant from the wall. The bystanders were horrified, and rushed to the man, expecting to see a crushed and lifeless body. Although stunned for a few moments Frank recovered, and was able to speak. His face was bruised and bleeding, his nose was broken, and his chin gashed. He was lifted into an express wagon by rough but kindly hands, and manifested his consciousness by inquiring for his hat. He was taken to his home, where Dr. Vaughn examined him. The broken bone of the nose was extracted and his injuries properly cared for. No other serious injuries were sustained.

DR. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH.

THE CONGREGATION OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.

FOUNDING OF THE CHURCH IN 1846—THE WORK OF DR. MUHLENBERG AND HIS SISTER—CHARACTER OF THE CONGREGATION—RICH AND POOR UNITING IN ONE SOCIETY—PASTORATES OF DRS. MULHENBERG AND LAWRENCE—CHARITIES OF THE PARISH—THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND THE WORKINGMEN'S CLUB—THE PRESENT CHURCH EDIFICE—LIST OF THE TRUSTEES—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT PASTOR.

The Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth avenue and Twentieth street, was founded in 1846 by Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, one of the most widely-known philanthropists in the ranks of the Protestant Episcopal clergy. Of the fame of this gentleman it is unnecessary to say more than that he was also the founder of St. Luke's Hospital, the noblest Church charity in this country, as well as of St. Paul's College, St. Johnland, L. I., and other educational, missionary, and benevolent enterprises. In this respect the Diocese of New-York owes a debt to Dr. Muhlenberg which cannot easily be computed. Few men have done more for the advancement of philanthropy combined with religion, or rather of religion itself in its highest and best form, than the late Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion. He was one of those men who felt that he had a work to do, and that nothing short of its complete accomplishment would satisfy his conscience. His earnestness was alike unyielding and untiring; discouragement only added fresh zeal to the perseverance with which he struggled on in spite of obstacles that to others seemed insurmountable. But, with all these strong qualities of mind and heart—qualities which raised their owner above the rank of ordinary men, and proved him in truth to be a philanthropist of no common order—there was never lacking that generous modesty which rarely fails to accompany true worth. Although a leader in all the charitable works that have given the Episcopal Diocese of New-York a reputation as wide as the continent, he was the last man to ever claim the honors which universal consent have long ago awarded him. To use the words of Dickens, he was a man whose aim through life was "to do all the good he could without making any fuss about it." The hospitals, the churches, and the missions he has established tell the story of his efforts in language which cannot be misunderstood, but those who wait to hear the tale from the worthy Doctor's lips will never know the tithe of his labors in the cause of the church and of humanity.

In the planting of the parish in question, the reverend Pastor had a colaborer worthy of himself and his undertaking. This was no other than his sister, Mrs. M. A. C. Rogers, a lady whose philanthropic views were as broad as those of her brother, and whose means were always at his command in this and works of a like character. Through the united efforts of both, a congregation of several hundred was gathered together for public worship, and the present church edifice erected at a cost of some $20,000, the whole expense of which was defrayed by Mrs. Rogers. In this building the society met together for the first time in December, 1846, on the occasion of the church's consecration. A large audience was in attendance, and everything promised well for the future of the parish. For the first few years the growth of the society was slow, but as the neighborhood gradually filled up the congregation increased in numbers, and by the opening of 1850 had become one of the largest in that section of the City. Other reasons concurred in rendering it prominent at this season. Among these was the introduction into the services of several ceremonies, then looked upon as dangerous novelties, and liable to lead the unthinking into the errors of Romanism. Among the practices thus decried, were the daily service, the weekly communion, division of the service, the establishing of a choir of boys, and free seats. On Easter Day it was the habit of the ladies of the parish to decorate the altar with flowers, a custom since universally observed, but then considered ritualistic in the extreme. It is also believed that the first Christmas-tree in New-York was lighted for the children of this church.

Aside from these novelties, which, of course, were not without influence, the parish possessed one never-failing source of attraction in the entire equality with which all classes were treated within its doors. Not that the character of its people was wholly, or even chiefly, derived from either of the opposite extremes of society. It was, in the best sense, a poor man's church, and it was also a rich man's church as well. The mechanics, the salesmen, the shop-keepers, and, in general, the respectable middle class of the vicinity formed a large proportion of its members, while numbers of the well-to-do and even wealthy people, who resided on the avenue and the neighboring side streets, gave tone and stability to the congregation. Few who once became interested in its services or its people ever cared to leave it for a more showy or conspicuous house of worship. Under the pastoral care of the hard-working clergyman at its head the number of communicants and Sunday-school scholars was steadily augmented, and the parish rapidly became a centre of influence in the Episcopal Church. In 1859, after thirteen years of unremitting labor, Dr. Muhlenberg retired from the pulpit, the vacancy being filled by the present Pastor, Rev. F. E. Lawrence, who had been called as an assistant some seven or eight years previous. The new rector was thus made thoroughly acquainted with the wants and capacities of his church, so that in assuming office the change was a hardly perceptible one. Of late years the church has added a number of efficient charities to its other parish work, and in this way has aided a large number of the worthy poor of the neighborhood. Foremost on the list is the Shelter for Respectable Girls and Home for Convalescents, at No. 332 Sixth avenue. This institution provides a temporary home for friendless but worthy women, and since its opening, three years ago, has received and provided with situations over 1,300 young girls and women. Nationality and religious belief have never been allowed to interfere with the charitable work of the "Shelter." Of the 439 persons received last year, 167 were Americans, 113 Irish, 100 Germans, and 37 of other countries. Two hundred and eighty-six were Episcopalians, 136 belonged to various Protestant denominations, and seventeen were Roman Catholics. Fully 100 of the whole number were provided with situations in the country. Work was found for the remainder in the city. The total receipts of the society from May, 1873, to May, 1874, were $4,970 02, and the expenses for the same period, $4,155 82. This institution, like all the others, is presided over by a Sister of Mercy of the Holy Communion.

Another of the parochial charities is the Home for Aged Women. In this retreat, shelter and maintenance are provided for eighteen poor women, chiefly members of the parish, and whose age and poverty prevent their obtaining a livelihood elsewhere. At the Home building, No. 330 Sixth avenue, these poor people are fed, clothed, and provided with the necessaries and many of the comforts of life at a cost of over $4,000 per annum. In the girls' school, which is open on week days, the children are taught the ordinary branches of a common school education, and are also instructed in the Holy Scriptures and the faith of the church. The Parish Dispensary is situated in the neighborhood of the church, and attended in turn by three capable physicians. Over six thousand prescriptions were given out here, free of charge, during the past twelve months. The Society of the Sisters of St. Mary, under whose supervision the various institutions have been placed, was organized by a lady for many years connected with the sisterhood in charge of St. Luke's Hospital. This latter order was founded by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, after the system of the Koeserwerth Deaconesses, and was the earliest sisterhood attached to the Episcopal Church in England or in this country.

One of the most interesting departments connected with the work of the parish, is the "Club" for Working Men, which recently held its first anniversary. It numbers over one hundred members, and has connected with it handsomely-furnished reading-rooms, a co-operative store, a coal club, and other agencies for securing to its members everything that the most perfect of these associations abroad is capable of supplying. Weekly Bible classes, composed exclusively of members of the club, are held regularly, under the superintendence of Rev. Henry Mottet, the Vice President. The average attendance of these classes during the year past was upward of sixty. Another branch of the church work is in some respects a novel one. This is the Day Nursery and Babies' Shelter, where the children of working women are cared for during the hours of labor. This institution receives a small number of infants as a permanent charge while their mothers are at service, thus protecting the little ones from the terrible mortality which so often ensues when the children are boarded out in poor families.

The existing church edifice is the one erected in 1846. The ground plan is in the form of a Latin cross, and the walls are laid in what is commonly termed broken ashlar. Jersey stone is the material used in the work of construction. On the south-west corner is the tower, 85 feet in height, by about 16 in width. The entire length of the church is about 120 feet, the width of the transept 60 feet. The interior is handsomely, though not elaborately, decorated, the ceiling being dark blue relieved by the wooden ribs and cross-pieces, which are of their natural color. To the rear of the altar is a reredos, or screen of oak, after the old English pattern, and really a work of merit. In fact, the church generally is in the early English style, and, surrounded as it is by weeping willows and green turf, has much of the old country look about it. Richard Upjohn, the builder of Trinity Church, was the architect.

The number of communicants in the parish is 600, and the church building is too small to hold the congregations which crowd it on Sunday mornings. The Sunday-school is very flourishing, filling the rooms to their utmost capacity, and taxing the resources of the parish in the way of teachers to its utmost extent. The whole number of pupils, including the Bible classes, is over 500. In the regular Sunday morning services the singing is led by a choir of boys, but is otherwise strictly Congregational.

As the parish was originally incorporated under the Free Church law, there are no Vestrymen or Wardens, the government being conducted solely by the Trustees named in the act of incorporation. The names of these gentlemen are as follows: Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, D. D., Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., John H. Swift, Edgar H. Richards, Charles Spear, William E. Chisholm, and A. W. Reynolds.

REV. F. E. LAWRENCE, D. D.

Rev. Francis E. Lawrence was born in Flushing, Long Island, and educated at St. Paul's College—the first church college in this country—founded by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. He graduated at the General Theological Seminary in 1852, and was ordained at the Church of the Annunciation, by Bishop Chase, of New-Hampshire. A year later he was admitted to the priesthood by Bishop Wainwright, the ceremony taking place in Trinity Church, in this City. He was soon afterward called to the assistant rectorship of his present charge, and on the retirement of Dr. Muhlenberg in 1869, to the senior pastorate. His connection with the Church has thus lasted over twenty years, during the whole of which his ministry has been attended by marked success. Mr. Lawrence's work among the poor, who abound in his parish, is of the most effective character, and there are few clergymen who can show a better record of duty performed under adverse and often hostile circumstances.

THE PARABLE OF DIVES AND LAZARUS.

"Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things."—St. Luke, xvi. 25.

In explaining the parable of Dives and Lazarus the chief difficulty would seem to be to define in what the peculiar sin of the rich man consisted. When we read of his lifting up his eyes in hell—of the intense agony which gave an inestimable value to a single drop of water—of his single thought, how to save his brethren from sharing his sin and its punishment, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that it was his earthly position merely which brought to him such unutterable misery in eternity. It was true that he was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day, but if this be a sin worthy of so severe a punishment, what will become of our wealthy Christians, with their luxurious tables, and the gayly-dressed parishioners who so adorn with their costly attire the sanctuary of the Lord? Nor, on the other hand, are the peace and joy of Lazarus, carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom, to be supposed merely the consequence of former suffering. Doubtless the pious poor will find that in bearing the crosses of the present life with patience they have secured a crown whose glory shall be proportioned to their sufferings. But reason itself teaches us that a bad heart cannot be fit for the company of the angels because it beats under a tattered garment. Unbelief in rags will knock just as much in vain at the door of heaven as if it came quite fresh from the most fashionable circles in society. Indeed, we know that temporal sufferings are often the direct result of sin, and, therefore, so far from forming a ground on which to claim eternal riches, are but indications of God's displeasure, and shadows forecast by more grievous sorrows in the future. Equally clear does it seem from the parable that the sin of Dives did not consist in any peculiar indifference toward the poor. Hardness of heart was probably one way in which his spiritual state was manifested, but we can find nothing in the narrative to prove that his conduct toward the forlorn and wretched beggar was characterized by any extraordinary want of sympathy. We merely read that Lazarus lay at his gate desiring to be fed with the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table, and the presumption is that he lived upon the broken meat that remained from the luxurious feasts of Dives. He did not, indeed, take the beggar into his house, or make it his business to see that he received the attention his miserable condition demanded, but then how many good Christain people of to-day would be willing, even if it occurred to them, which it probably would not, to exercise such pious hospitality? It would seem, indeed, that he actually did more than many of us would think of doing—he left that diseased and miserable object lying beside his door-step instead of bidding him carry somewhere else his poverty-stricken face and disgusting sores. Nay, it is evident from the story that he was well acquainted with the wretched sufferer, and very likely had often given him a kind word, or sometimes a scanty alms, as he had passed him daily at the gate. At all events his conscience gave him no pain at the sight of Lazarus in Abraham's bosom. When he lifted up his eyes in hell, and saw him at a distance, he had no misgivings of the beggar's willingness to relieve his thirst. On the contrary, he would seem to have felt that Lazarus had been laid under such obligations to his kindness as to be the proper person to carry him refreshment. Thus, while he had certainly neglected Lazarus, his neglect was probably the result of thoughtlessness, rather than a sign of hardness of heart; and if all who are thoughtless in regard to the sufferings of the poor are to be excluded from Paradise, what a multitude of professing Christians there will be to lift up their eyes with Dives in torments! What then, we come to the question, was the peculiar sin of this miserable man, from whose condition in eternity our Lord draws aside the curtain in this parable? The explanation, I think, is to be found in the answer of Abraham to the request that he would send Lazarus to dip the tip of his finger in water and cool the tongue of the sufferer. "Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented." Here, as it seems to me, we find the key to the miserable fate of Dives—"thou in thy life-time receivedst thy good things!" not the things which were essentially good, for how can earthly blessings be compared with the treasures of eternity? not what God would esteem as good, for to His elect child Lazarus He had given, as best for him, shame and poverty, disease and a solitary death; but thy good things—the things which thou hast valued, and sought after as preferable to the blessings of eternity. Thou hast received "thy good things"—wealth, station, all the luxuries which thou hast asked for. The bliss of Paradise was no part of the desired blessing. The peculiar sin of Dives, we conclude, was the worldliness of his spirit. He wrapped up all his desires and expectations in the present. Its riches and enjoyments seemed to him the one great object of human life. The thought of a future and eternal state of being was deliberately excluded from his mind. And in the case of Dives worldliness assumed the form most common to it in a luxurious age. It was indifferent to the sufferings of others, but it was chiefly manifested by an undue regard for personal comfort—the pampering of fleshly appetites, extravagance in outward show, and the accumulation of the elegancies of life. Dives could pity Lazaras and allow him to lie at his gate, and be fed with crumbs from his own luxurious table, but his sympathy was not strong enough to bear the self-denial of one dress less in his wardrobe, one dish from his magnificent repast, one horse taken from his stable. His mansion must be built of stone, though Lazarus remain lying at his gate. His fare must be sumptuous, though the beggar be fed with broken meat. No servant could be spared from his well-appointed household to drive away the dogs which licked the sores of Lazarus. Benevolence Dives no doubt admired in others, but it was too expensive a luxury for himself. And this view of the sin of the rich man is supported by the connection in which we find it in the sacred record. The parable was addressed to the Pharisees, and was aimed, as we read, especially against their covetousness. They had no faith in the life to come. This world held everything which seemed desirable. Their "good things" consisted in possessing money. Hence their sin was in its essence identical with that of Dives, although manifested in a different way. In both it was summed up in the indulgence of a worldly spirit, which takes no thought for anything beyond the present life, cares only for its own advantage, and, whether luxurious or parsimonious in its temper, is always close of hand and cold of heart toward the misery of others. It is this sin which our Lord places in the clearest light by letting in upon it the radiance of eternity. The beams of the sun which never goes down are the only ones in which we can look with safety at moral questions, for the taper of conscience does not cast a ray strong enough to penetrate through the myriad of shams which pass for currency in the present world. Often the spangles are so bright upon the garment in which the mean and worthless spirit plays its part upon the stage of life, that it is difficult to distinguish the coarseness of its texture. Dives too often seems a respectable person, because he is clad in purple and fine linen. Even piety may doff its hat before his magnificent equipage, and be humbly silent at his luxurious table. Good men and women felt, very probably, quite flattered by a card to his regal feasts, and priests, no doubt, flocked in multitudes to do honor to his burial. Wonderful is the influence exerted by money over the judgment and the conscience. All of us need to be taught the true character of things by habitually considering them in the light of futurity. The only certainty to be obtained in our judgment of moral questions results from considering them in their relations to eternity. Draw aside the curtain of the future, then and there can be no doubt of the guilt of worldliness. Its consequences to the soul, in this very parable, are drawn in some of the most terrible sentences upon the page of revelation. I refer not now to the sufferings of Dives, although the flame in which he suffered does fall with a most lurid light upon his sin. Who can but shudder at the cry for one drop of water to cool his tongue, or think, without the profoundest awe, of that impassable gulf, only to widen through eternity, which separates him from the joy of Abraham's bosom. But to my mind there is a more terrible suggestion of the character and results of worldliness than that written down in the fires of his torment. Nowhere else can we see so clearly what it is to be given up to the pursuit of temporal advantages and the pleasures of the world, as in the assurance of Abraham, when Dives begs to be allowed to warn his brethren lest they also come to this place of torment—"If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead." Here our Lord declared in the first place what is the foundation of that practical disbelief in the future world which is the result of an intense devotion to the present. Its seat is not in the reason, but in the will. It does not arise from any want of sufficient testimony. Dives had Moses and the prophets. The light may have been dim which the Old Testament cast upon the truth of the soul's immortality, but it was strong enough to convince the judgment. In truth, as among the mountains the thunderclap goes reverberating from cliff to cliff, now whispered in the distance, and then echoed in clearer tones from some neighboring height to the ear of the listener, dying out almost and then waking to unexpected strength, so were the intimations of a coming life never quite silent in the conscience. Had there been no revelation of the awful truth, it could not have passed entirely away from the sphere of human speculation. The heathen had their Elysian fields, and their Tartarus, the abode of heroes and virtuous men in glory, and the suffering life of the wicked in eternity. The wheels of man's reason can scarcely begin to turn without bringing to the surface the great problem of futurity. And in the Old Testament these hints of immortality are warmed by inspiration into living principles. Job could say, thousands of years before Christ came, "I know that my Redeemer liveth and in my flesh shall I see God." Isaiah cries, "Thy dead men shall live; together with my dead body shall they arise!" and in one of the most splendid passages ever penned by man, while he prophesies of a day of judgment, when hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the wicked shall be ashes under the feet of the righteous, paints in colors borrowed from the pallet of eternity, the matchless beauty of the heavenly city, which is to be the home of the redeemed. Surely, as a Jew, Dives had Moses and the prophets. His conscience, when he heard their solemn words in the synagogue—for such infidelity as his is apt to be profoundly respectful of religion, and Dives probably seldom failed to occupy, on pleasant Sabbath mornings, his cushioned seat in some respectable synagogue—must have experienced many a twinge before it hardened into insensibility. Every rich companion he followed to the grave must have reminded him of death and immortality. Splendid were the burial wrappings, but there was a dreadful stillness upon the countenance of the dead. The funeral was all that heart could wish for, but a chill crept over him as the vault door closed upon its prisoner until the judgment. Still, notwithstanding Moses and the prophets, and though the last home was receiving, day by day, the women and men who sat as gayly clad as he at the overloaded table, he went on saying in his heart, "There is no God, no judgment, no eternity." Like his brethren, he could not be persuaded to seek his good things in the life to come. His affections were claimed solely by the present. He wrapped himself in its pleasures as in an imperishable vestment. He desired its good things only. Lazarus—and how he laughed over the supposition—Lazarus might have his good things in etrenity. Let me live for myself, and have my portion here! was the substance of his morning and evening orisons. And so it was—"he was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day;" "he died, and was buried, and in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment." No, my brethren, the worldly heart has no lack of evidence to assure it of its folly. It is written down upon every page of the sacred volume. It is confirmed by the voice of reason. It is brought home continually by the spirit to the conscience. If a man will not be persuaded of its truth it is because a depraved heart has turned him aside so that he cannot deliver his soul and say, "Is there not a lie in my right hand?" In the second place, the words of Abraham to Dives not only answer the source of worldliness, but place in the strongest light the influence which it wields in the formation of the character. With what may, at first sight, seem an exaggeration, the Patriarch declares that the soul which has been so hardened by devotion to the world as to be insensible to the appeals of revelation could not be converted by the most stupendous miracle. "Neither would he be persuaded, though one rose from the dead!" That this assertion, however, conveys only an unanswerable truth will be apparent on the slightest consideration. Suppose a man to-day, who has so far stilled the voice of conscience, and quenched the nobler aspirations of his nature, as to make the good things of the present life the all in all of his desires and expectations. Fancy him at the weird hour of the midnight lying sleepless on his bed of down. An unseen hand draws aside the curtain, and in all the horror of his grave clothes, with the death deed yet damp upon his forehead, and the fire of wearied agony blazing from his eyeballs, there stands beside him a late companion, on whose coffin he has heard that very day the rattling of the earth from the grave-digger's shovel. Awful words pour themselves into his startled conscience. His friend risen from the dead is come to warn him of the danger of his position. He tells him of a future state, where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. Would that man thank you; rise upon the morrow to an altered life? Does a messenger fly at daybreak for a spiritual counselor who may unfold to him the meaning of the horrible visitation? Perhaps so, but much more probably the servant would be sent for the physician than the clergyman. That dreadful dream may be the precursor of a dangerous illness, or the optic nerve has been at fault and requires skillful treatment. The story is the nine day's wonder among the guests at his table, none of them, however, questioning the origin of the fearful delusion in some occult, but undoubtedly physical, condition. His scientific acquaintances settle the matter at once by showing that such appearances are out of nature's ordinary run, and because everybody don't see ghosts, therefore it is quite impossible that anyone has ever seen them. As for himself, he has refused the testimony of revelation, and of his conscience, and it is not probable that he could be deeply moved by a fancied apparition! Do you doubt, my brethren, whether this would be the probable result? Then, why did the Jews not believe when Lazarus unbarred the gate of death, and moved among them, a living messenger from the world of spirits? Why, since Jesus Christ himself, by his resurrection, has brought life and immortality to light, do so many who claim to be his followers lead a life completely surrendered to the world, and characterized by such practical disbelief in fatality? There is only one reason which can be given—because worldliness has dried up the very fountain head of faith. A heart long devoted to the world, requires more than a miracle for its conversion. Nothing but God's grace, which can do all things, can make it feel and see the things which belong unto its eternal peace. "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead."

It is well, my brethren, to bring before the Christian in this luxurious and self-pleasing age, not seldom, the solemn warning of this marvelous parable. Our time and nation are steeped with worldliness in its most pernicious form. They seemed to be possessed at once by two malignant demons—the greed for wealth and a senseless craving after luxury. The husband grinds out brain and strength in the mill of business, while the wife sits clothed in purple and fine linen; and the faring sumptuously every day, in which both of them delight, would be the admiration of imperial devotees of pleasure in the most splendid days of Roman luxury. Oh that God would teach us that we are men, not machines for coining or spending money; that He would show us that there is a nobler purpose than to live for ourselves; that He would pour down into our souls faith—faith in the grandeur of a pure and self-sacrificing life; faith in God and in duty; faith in the good things which are reserved for the faithful in eternity. Oh believe, brethren, that you are heirs of immortality. Earth is but the narrow border of a limitless existence. A few years more and we sleep with Lazarus, in Abraham's bosom, or, with Dives, look, from our scene of agony, across an impassable gulf to the joys of Paradise.

"Their conscience also bearing witness." Rom., ii., 15.

The words of St. John, "The light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world," has been not inappropriately applied by some, to the human conscience. Before the gift of the Divine law, thoughtful men could speak in glowing language.

A QUEER LITTLE TRAMP.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *State Journal* says:

"A few days ago there came to a private residence near the State-house a boy about thirteen years old, barefooted and hungry, who asked permission to warm and for something to eat. The lady of the house, who was alone at the time, invited the boy in, seated him by the fire, and gave him his dinner, it being early in the afternoon. The boy, who was very lively and talkative, told the lady, whom we will call Mrs. W., that he was born in the State of New-York, giving the name of the place, but this Mrs. W. cannot recollect. Some three years ago his parents died, when he wandered westward, and had visited Winterset and several other Iowa towns which he named. He had a patent-medicine almanac given him at one of our drug stores, which he pulled out of his pocket, and read from it the humorous pieces, reading them well, and mimicking characters admirably. Hearing birds singing in an adjoining room, he went in there, took out a jewsharp, played it, and watched to see its effect upon the birds. Mrs. W. suggested that he ought not to be traveling around in this manner, but should try to get himself a home, at least for the Winter. He replied quickly, but respectfully, 'Now, don't worry about me. I can get along. I slept in a barn last night, and felt very comfortable, only my feet got a little cold, and I'll find some place for to-night.' Mrs. W. then went to the barn to find an old pair of boots, and he went with her, running over the snow in preference to using the plank-walk. The boots were found, and he put them on. He was also supplied with a pair of old socks, which he put in his pocket. Thus equipped, after spending an hour or more with his benefactor, entertaining as well as being entertained, he started to go, saying, "Well, I must go on my journey.' Mrs. W. asked him, 'What journey?' He repeated, 'I must go on my journey.' After he went out, Mrs. W., who had become deeply interested in the boy, watched him for some time, and saw him go out into the middle of the street, run northward, and as he ran pull or rather jerk off the boots without using his hands, or apparently slackening his pace. Suspecting that he intended to visit the next house in the same way, Mrs. W. started to warn her neighbor of the character of the guest, but when she got out of doors, she saw the boy beyond the neighbor's house, running eastward. The last heard of him, he was seen running up East Twelfth street, where a lady hailed him from her house and offered to give him a pair of shoes; but, like the youth bearing 'the strange device, Excelsior,' he wouldn't stop. That evening the husband of the lady who supplied the boy with the boots found a very good pair of laced shoes, with stockings, not far from his house, where the same boy, as was ascertained upon comparing recollections, had been seen to leave them before making the visit we have detailed. The child, aside from his bare feet, was comfortably and even well dressed, and his manner indicated nothing of the beggar, much less that of a swindler. The only solution at all plausible of the boy's conduct is that he is crazy."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 20.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5000	U. P. Land G.	92¼	400	Un. Pac. s3.	37⅝
10000	Un. Pac. S. Fd.	81¼	1400	do. b3.	37¾
10000	do.	81½	900	do. s3.	37¾
10000	do.	81⅝	1700	do. b3.	37⅞
10000	D. & S. C. 1st.	100	500	do.	37⅞
100	Quicksilver	33	1000	do. s3.	37⅝
500	Quicksilver Pref.	40	1000	do. b3.	37⅝
300	West. Un. s3.	74	200	do. s3.	37¾
1100	do.	74⅛	900	do.	37⅝
900	do. b3.	74⅜	2000	do. b3.	38
600	do. s3.	74⅜	2500	do.	38
500	do.	74⅜	50	do.	37⅞
2100	do. b3.	74⅜	100	do.	38
2200	do.	74¼	1600	do.	38⅛
1200	do.	74⅛	10	do.	37¾
1400	do. s3.	74	800	do.	38⅛
200	do.	74	1000	do. b3.	38⅜
500	Pac. Mail	34½	500	do. s3.	38⅛
600	do.	34⅝	200	Rock Island	103⅝
100	do. b3.	34⅜	100	North-western	44⅜
100	do.	34⅜	1600	do.	44¼
900	do.	34⅞	1600	do. b3.	44⅝
10	do.	34⅝	600	do.	44¼
1400	do. b3.	35	500	St. Paul	36⅞
400	do.	35	400	do.	37
200	do. b3.	35⅛	600	do.	37⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H.	102	400	do.	37
400	Erie	28¾	200	Tol. & Wab.	15¼
300	do. b3.	28¾	100	do. s3.	15¼
200	Lake Shore b3.	74⅝	100	do.	15⅜
200	do. b3.	74⅝	71	Del., Lack. & W.	108⅜
600	do.	74¾	15	do.	108¾
500	do. s3.	74¾	100	do.	108½
400	do. s3.	74⅝	300	Ohio & Miss.	28
14	N. J. Cen.	107½	100	Han. & St. Jo.	21¼

MONDAY, Feb. 1—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last was characterized in financial circles by some events of considerable importance. The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday showed a further loss of $2,534,700, which reduces the excess of reserve from $18,529,100 to $15,994,400. This loss of reserve arises out of a decrease in the specie average of $3,804,600, which is the result of the large shipments of gold last Saturday and the further outflow this week. The banks have increased their loans $2,124,300, which can hardly be explained by the Stock Exchange demand for money, and may possibly be the result of purchases of mercantile paper or Government bonds. The legal tenders show an increase of $1,031,000, a smaller gain than for some weeks past. The liquidation in the deposit line amounts to $955,600. The circulation shows a decrease of $351,700, which is a little larger than usual of late. The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 31, '74.
Loans	$284,327,700	$286,452,800	$269,995,800
Specie	20,985,200	17,180,600	33,342,100
Legal Tenders	24,153,500	57,861,600	58,877,700
Deposits	237,146,900	236,191,200	233,119,800
Circulation	56,830,600	23,801,800	26,898,800

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.	Differences.
Specie	$20,985,200	$17,180,600	Dec.$3,804,600
Legal Tenders	56,830,600	57,861,600	Inc. 1,031,000
Total reserve	$77,815,800	$75,042,200	Dec.$2,773,600
Reserve required ag't deposits	$59,286,700	59,047,800	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	18,529,100	15,994,400	Dec. 2,534,700

The volume of business at the Stock Exchange, so far as the railway and miscellaneous speculation is concerned, was smaller than last week. The early dealings were characterized by some feverishness, and in the main lower prices were touched. The delay of the decision in the Lake Shore injunction case, the railroad war at the West, and the departure of the President of the Toledo and Wabash Company to his home in the West without making arrangement for the payment of the February interest, exercised a depressing influence on the market; but toward the close there was a firmer tone, chiefly in consequence of the dissolution of the Lake Shore injunction and the covering of short contracts. The contest between the leading operators was chiefly remarked in Lake Shore and Western Union, and it was reported that a veteran operator was an active buyer of the latter for short account toward the close. The course of Lake Shore was about as follows: 73⅞@73@74¾@73⅝@75@74⅝. Western Union declined from 73¾ to 71¾@74@73¼@74⅜@74. Ohio and Mississippi was freely pressed for sale, and declined from 28⅝ to 26⅜, closing at a recovery to 28. Wabash advanced from 15 to 15⅞, receded to 14⅜, and closed at a rally of 1 ℘ cent. The President of the company on Saturday, through a circular, asked the bondholders to fund the coupons, and the holders of floating debt to extend the same twelve to eighteen months, and it now remains to be seen whether a sufficient number of holders to prevent a foreclosure will accept these terms. Toward the close Union Pacific developed strength, and the price moved up to 38¼, a rise of nearly 2 ℘ cent. for the week. The other fluctuations were confined within narrow limits, if we except North-west Preferred, which ranged from 59½ to 57½, the final sales being at the latter quotation.

There was no change in the monetary situation, the supply of capital having been so abundant that continued purchases were made of Government bonds, the leading railroad mortgages, and other investment securities. The rates for call loans ranged from 2 to 3 ℘ cent., and even at these quotations the banks were compelled to carry over daily large balances which they could not employ. Commercial paper was in demand at 4 to 6 ℘ cent. for the leading grades.

Gold advanced from 112⅝ to 113⅜, against 112⅛ to 112¾, the range of last week. The announcement that $25,000,000 of the new 5 ℘ cent. loan had been awarded to the Syndicate, and that a call for $15,000,000 5-20s of 1862 would be made to-day, checked the upward movement for a time, but in the final dealings most of the decline was regained. The sterling exchange market was quiet during the greater part of the week. An advance in the rate of 60 days' sterling on London was made, after the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount, from 4 to 3 ℘ cent., but subsequently there was a decline from $4 87½ to $4 87, while sight was marked down from $4 90 to $4 89½. The delay in the arrival of the European mails materially diminished the demand for sterling from the bankers, who have been importing bonds.

The general trade of the City was a little more active in some departments during the week, although the Spring trade is not yet under full headway. The import entries at the port of foreign dry goods and general merchandise were $6,750,253; the export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, $3,611,742, and the shipments of gold and silver, $1,577,465. Among the dry-goods trade the number of buyers from the West and South is increasing, and some early purchases are being made, but trade is not active. The domestic commission houses have had a moderate demand for cotton fabrics, and prices have ruled steady in consequence of the severity of the weather in the Eastern States interfering somewhat with the water supply and checking production. For woolen fabrics the market has been tame, and the demand less than general expectation. The importers are making a fair display of goods for the early Spring trade, but as yet the demand has not been sufficient to move large lines.

The Cotton movement for the week was quite large, both in the line of receipts and exports. The total receipts for the week at all the ports was 115,700 bales, against 101,698 bales last week, and 95,242 bales the previous week. The total receipts since Sept. 1, 1874, were 2,527,260 bales, against 2,524,664 bales the previous year. This shows great uniformity between the two years, and is something quite unusual. The exports from all the ports for the week were 104,971 bales, against 99,137 bales for the corresponding week of last year. The total exports since Sept. 1, 1874, were [illegible] bales, against 1,331,138 bales the previous year. Accounts from the South represent the roads as still in very bad condition for moving cotton, and during the week there was considerable rain on the coast and in the interior.

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows: The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	December	$24,085,984
August	32,101,567	Jan. 9	5,803,864
September	30,343,091	Jan. 16	7,204,672
October	28,083,335	Jan. 23	6,079,348
November	23,949,967	Jan. 30	6,750,253
Total			$197,151,940
To same date, 1874			187,748,875
Increase in 1875			$9,403,074

The export clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported, since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	December	$23,504,786
August	24,584,859	Jan. 5	4,249,239
September	21,960,714	Jan. 12	4,224,216
October	24,285,552	Jan. 19	4,659,275
November	19,988,235	Jan. 26	3,611,472
Total			$157,252,726
To same date in 1874			181,539,063
Decrease in 1875			$24,286,337
Gold, Jan. 30, 1875			113
Gold, Jan. 30, 1874			111½

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,505,728	December	$12,497,641
August	7,316,307	Jan. 9	1,616,121
September	2,222,533	Jan. 16	2,328,069
October	1,614,753	Jan. 23	3,682,668
November	4,448,600	Jan. 30	1,577,465
Total			$40,807,885
Total, same date, 1874			24,089,789
Increase in 1875			$16,718,096

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:—

CUSTOMS.		GOLD INTEREST.	
July	$9,989,078	July	$14,992,537
August	12,058,813	August	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	September	3,439,639
October	9,055,558	October	2,466,493
November	6,673,821	November	5,035,159
December	6,489,818	December	7,122,943
Jan. 9	1,812,219	Jan. 9	4,484,502
Jan. 16	1,921,528	Jan. 16	2,196,149
Jan. 23	2,433,463	Jan. 23	766,601
Jan. 30	1,870,600	Jan. 30	1,030,000
Total, 1875	$64,023,261	Total, 1875	$45,634,145
Total, 1874	66,049,091	Total, 1874	39,990,334

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Jan. 31, 1874.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	116	115¼	113
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	115⅝	115⅜	115
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	119½	119⅛	117⅝
American Gold	113⅜	112⅝	111½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅜	102	103⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	104	103⅛	105
Pacific Mail	35⅛	33¾	41
St. Paul Common	37⅛	36	46⅝
St. Paul Preferred	57¾	57	71
Western Union	74⅞	71¾	76
Union Pacific	38¼	36⅞	35
Lake Shore	75⅛	73	81⅝
Toledo and Wabash	15⅞	14⅜	53
North-western Common	44⅞	43½	52½
North-western Preferred	59⅛	57½	72
Delaware and Lackawanna	108¾	108⅛	105½
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107	102½
Panama	111½	111½	117½
Erie	29⅛	28⅜	50¼
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅝	26⅜	34⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	8⅞	8¼	31½
Harlem	128½	128	125

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 30.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	102⅛	102	102	102⅛
Erie	28¾	28½	28⅝	28⅜
Lake Shore	75⅛	73	74⅝	74⅜
Wabash	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	15½
North-western	44⅜	43⅝	44¼	44⅜
North-western Pref.	57¾	57½	57½	57¾
Rock Island	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	103¾
Mil. & St. Paul	37⅛	36½	37	37⅛
Pittsburg	91⅝	91⅛	91¼	91⅝
Del. Lack. & West'n	108⅜	108¼	108⅜	108½
Michigan Central	78	78	77½	78
Illinois Central	99½	99¾	99½	100
Union Pacific	38¼	37	38⅛	38¼
Hannibal & St. Jo	21¼	21	21¼	21⅛
Ohio & Miss	28	27	27⅞	28
Western Union	74⅜	73¼	74	74⅛
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	25	24⅜	24¾	26
Pacific Mail	35⅛	34⅝	35	35⅛
Quicksilver	33	33	32½	33½
Quicksilver Pref	40	40	39	42
Adams Express	99½	99½	99	99¼
W., F. & Co's. Ex	83	83	83	84
Am. Mer. Union Ex.	63	63	63¼	63¼
U. S. Express	59	58½	58	59

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE LAKE SHORE AND MR. VANDERBILT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the injunction on the Lake Shore dividend has been dissolved, what will be the next device to depreciate stocks?

The cry of "water" is growing stale. It was once effective to compare the stock and bonds of a railroad in 1874 with the same stock and bonds in 1864 or 1854, and to call the increase "water." But people are sick of this flapdoodle. If the stock and bonds of the Lake Shore Line were $85,000,000 in 1874, against $35,000,000 in 1860, the earnings in 1873 were $19,000,000, against less than $5,000,000 in 1860. An increase of 400 per cent. in income naturally involved a corresponding increase of capital. In fact, a no less sum than $17,400,000 was expended in new construction and equipment on the Lake Shore during the four years ending with 1873, to say nothing of similar expenditures during the years 1860-70. A man must be stupid indeed who needs to be reminded that increased business requires increased facilities; that increased facilities involve increased capital, and that such increase of capital, if wisely made, adds to the value of the original investment.

The history of the Central and Hudson is in point. Its capital stock and bonds are twice what they were a few years ago; yet its securities are more valuable than they ever were. In 1865 Henry Keep could hardly earn six per cent. on a capital of $24,000,000. In 1868 Commodore Vanderbilt doubled the capital. Wall street stood aghast; such watering presaged bankruptcy. Bankers declined to lend on so watered a stock. Newspapers demonstrated the imminence of the collapse, and speculators sold short on what seemed to them a "dead certainty." What has been the result? The company has paid its eight per cent. dividends with mathematical regularity, some $6,000,000 surplus has been invested in construction, the watered stock has worked itself to the very first place among investment securities—and all this has been done without increasing the cost of passenger travel, and with a reduction of fifty per cent. in freights. These are things to remember when we hear that the Lake Shore is going to ruin in consequence of Horace Clark's waterings.

The ingenious writer who, under such names as "Hard Pan," "Railroad Accountant," &c., has lately given the public so much valuable information on those topics, likewise predicts the approaching end of that overgrown monopoly, the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is to be swallowed up by a rival which has altogether as many miles of wire as the Western Union builds every four months, and earns in a year as much as the Western receives in a week. To facilitate this remarkable gastronomical feat Mr. Benjamin F. Butler has introduced into Congress a bill to compel telegraph operators to do Mr. Jay Gould's business at his own rates under pain of fine and imprisonment. Such bills, of course always become laws. Meanwhile the Western Union Directors, with deplorable unconsciousness of all these impending disasters, assure their stockholders that the quarterly dividend may be expected as usual—say in about five weeks.

The animus of these attacks on Lake Shore and Western Union is obvious. Their objective point is Commodore Vanderbilt. People who have made their money by ruining the properties intrusted to their charge can never forgive him for administering his trusts faithfully, and placing them in so poor a light by contrast. Well, it is safe to abuse the Commodore in the papers. He minds his own business, and notices no attacks. But it has not been in the past a particularly safe thing to do more than abuse him. Those who have staked their money against his have invariably lost it. And this for the good reason that he has never identified himself with an unsound enterprise, and never made a failure. Through good and evil report, in hard as in flush times, he has always been true to his trust. Money invested in enterprises controlled by him has always paid well. His followers have often had to wait for their reward, and some, grasping more than they could hold, have fallen by the way. But in the end those who have faithfully adhered to him have done well. His own fortune—perhaps the greatest among us—has been won honorably and [illegible] by the [illegible] of Wall street, but by the application of his powerful intellect to the development of the country, by converting weak enterprises into strong ones, and making that good which in other hands was bad. That such a man should be abused by the apostles of distress and ruin—the people who expect to make their money by the disasters of their neighbors—is very natural, indeed.

A RAILWAY STOCKHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875.

☞ MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY AND JOLIET AND NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS.

In September, 1854, the Michigan Central Railroad, being desirous of controlling the travel from St. Louis to the East, for which purpose it was necessary to construct a road from Joliet to a point on their line in Indiana, agreed to lease the said road in perpetuity at an annual rental of $89,900, payable semi-annually. Of this sum they agreed to devote $64,000 per annum to the payment of eight per cent. interest on $800,000 bonds of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1874. The bonds were issued and sold on faith of this guarantee, and, in addition, 3,000 shares of stock (whether *water* or not I do not know) were issued, of which the Michigan Central in some way became possessed of 2,243 shares, and have since been paying themselves a dividend of eight per cent. thereupon out of the remaining $25,000 of lease money, making, meantime, no provision for a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the bonds. The bonds matured July 1, 1874, and instead of paying or providing for their renewal on terms satisfactory to the holders, they, in their double capacity of lessee and lessor, coolly propose that the bondholder shall be forced to take a new bond at six per cent. interest, and that they will then in their abundant magnanimity to the poor bondholder form a sinking fund from the difference between the eight and six per cent. interest for the extinguishment of the bonds and stock, offering as an alternative that the bondholders may foreclose the mortgage, thereby annulling the lease upon the faith of which the bonds were taken.

In other words, after the stockholders (i. e., the Michigan Central) have enjoyed eight per cent. upon their stock for twenty years, they require the bondholders to provide, by a reduction of interest, a sinking fund to extinguish the debt and stock, and give them the road *free* at maturity of the new bonds.

This may or may not be technically legal. That lawyers must decide. But that it is not equitable seems most certain; and how, after availing themselves of such a quibble, the once highly-respectable Board of Directors can expect the public to have faith in them or their securities it is hard to see; thus the more especially as some of the committee who sign the circular were officers of the road when the securities were negotiated on the faith of the perpetual lease.

By such a breach of faith to save a petty sum of $16,000 per annum they give aid and comfort and vitality to the Granger movement, and weaken the confidence of investors in all securities in which they are Directors. The same course pursued in their individual capacity would ruin their reputation for honesty and destroy their credit. Is it true that Directors, like the corporations they manage, have no souls?

Can they assign any just reason why the extra $25,000 of lease money should not be devoted to a sinking fund?

I write as one who invested money in their bonds eighteen years ago for the benefit of women and children who can illy afford this reduction of income.

TRUSTEE.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds
A limited amount for sale by
KUHN, LOEB & CO., Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	132	Leather, sides	11,494
Bees-wax, pks	2	Resin, bbls	1,330
Copper, bbls	20	Rice, pks	50
Copper, cakes	320	Rice Flour, bags	66
Flour, bbls	8,938	Rice Chaff, bags	167
Meal, bbls	55	Oil-cake, pks	1,293
Meal, bags	475	Beef, p s	18
Wheat, bushels	6,790	Pork, pks	293
Corn, bushels	59,000	Cut-meats, pks	768
Oats, bushels	6,300	Lard, tcs	1,603
Rye, bushels	400	Butter, pks	3,838
Malt, bushels	2,125	Cheese, pks	43
Grass-seed, bags	1,305	Dressed Hogs, No.	330
Candles, pks	650	Tallow, pks	19
C. S. Oil, bbls	50	Stearine, pks	19
Cotton, bales	1,953	Sugar, bbls	144
Dried Fruit, pks	346	Starch, pks	630
Eggs, bbls	622	Tea, pks	8
Grease, pks	6	Tobacco, hhds	6
Hops, bales	99	Wool, bales	144
Hides, No	192	Whisky, bbls	507
Hides, bales	416		

BEESWAX—Has been in light demand at from 31c.@32c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been generally inactive, with Adamantine quoted steady at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Quoted about steady at former figures, but without further movements of importance.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in good request, with Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; co. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with beads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@43c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25@$2 50.

CORDAGE—Has been very sparingly sought after at about former figures.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery, mostly for export, though in part for spinning, at rather firmer prices, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,601 bales, (of which 1,002 bales were last evening,) including 1,021 bales to exporters, and 580 bales to spinners. The dealings for forward delivery have been on a moderate scale. February options have been in good request, and later options in fair demand, prices opening stronger, an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℘ ℔. having been quoted. Through the afternoon rather more disposition was evinced to sell, and the market closing generally somewhat tame, though about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,800 bales, (of which 1,100 bales on last evening and 7,700 bales to-day,) with 2,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 11-32c.; March at 15 9-16c.; April at 15⅞c.; May at 16 3-16c.; June at 16 17-32c.; July at 16 13-16c.@16 27-32c.; August at 17c.; September at 16 19-32c.@16⅝c. ℘ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,953 bales, including 611 bales by railway; and at all the shipping ports to-day were 15,107 bales, against 16,340 bales same day last week....This week's exports hence have been 9,669 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,345,880 bales, including 982,843 bales to Great Britain, and 363,037 bales to the Continent, against 1,326,150 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FISH—There has been a moderately active inquiry noted for the leading kinds, at generally steady prices. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$5 75, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c., for sealed, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ℘ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour since our last, at about previous quotations. Shipping stock in slack request. The sales since our last have been 9,100 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35, chiefly at $4@$4 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$5; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5, mostly at $4 75@$4 90; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio, at $4 60@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 90@$5 70, and trade and family extras at former figures. Included in the sales have been 3,300 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota Extras, at current quotations....Southern Flour, quiet at unaltered rates; 600 bbls. sold....Rye Flour firm, as last quoted, on sales of 320 bbls....Corn-meal steady, but quiet; equal to 450 bbls. sold in lots.

GRAIN—A somewhat livelier inquiry has been noted for Spring Wheat, mainly on export account, though partly speculative, at about steady rates. Winter Wheat dull, at former quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,500 bushels at $1 20 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, (24,000 bushels, of which 16,000 bushels were to arrive soon); $1 08½@$1 11½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, and afloat, chiefly at $1 08½@$1 09 for stock in store; $1 13@$1 14½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, odd lots, with $1 14 reported bid, and up to $1 15@$1 16 asked for prime, afloat; $1 06½@$1 08½ for No. 3 Spring; $1 20@$1 25 for poor to strictly prime Red Western, and, nominally, within the previous range for Amber and White do....New Corn has been in more confident demand, partly for export, at slightly improved prices, closing quite firmly. Old, neglected and nominal. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 85,000 bushels at 83½c.@84½c for ordinary to strictly prime New Mixed Western, mainly at 84c.@84½c. for stock afloat, and closing at 84½c. for prime samples; 84½c.@85c., mostly at 84½c., for New Yellow; 83½c.@84½c. for White Western, with 84½c. reported bid for New Yellow and White Southern. Rumors were current to the effect that some 200,000 bushels prime New Mixed Western had been sold to arrive in February, but were not confirmed. Bids for early February options of 82c. a bushel were reported, but the asking rates were 2c.@3c. a bushel higher....Rye very dull; Canada, in bond, reported as available at about 93c., but without bids; car-lots of State quoted at 94c.@96c....Barley steady; sales 6,000 bushels Canada West at $1 56, and a car-load of poor two-rowed State at $1 25....Malt dull at old figures; 2,700 bushels two-rowed State reported sold at $1 40@$1 45....Canada Peas, in bond, quoted up to $1 10 ℘ bushel on sales of 7,800 bushels....Oats have been very quiet, the dealings having been mostly in car stock at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 26,500 bushels at [illegible]@68½c. for very poor to prime Mixed Western; 67c.@70c. for White do., and 67c.@68½c. for Mixed and White State....Hay, Straw, and Feed, without change of moment....The week's exports hence included 20,845 bbls. Flour, 317,104 bushels Wheat, and 328,215 bushels Corn.

HEMP—Manila in fair request, with sales reported of 3,900 bales, to arrive at Boston, at 7¾c.@7⅞c., gold. Other kinds quiet at former rates.

HIDES—Have shown rather more firmness on a fairly active inquiry. The week's receipts have been only 18,657 Hides and 50 bales do.; sales, 73,645 Hides and 65 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Richard & Andresen, 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔., at 23¾c., gold, cash, less 4 ℘ cent.; 5,525 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ ℔., at 24c., gold, cash, less 4 ℘ cent.; 3,330 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ ℔., at 24½c., gold, 4 months; 4,745 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 to 23 ℔., at 25c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,540 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 to 23½ ℔., at 22¼c., gold, 4 months; 3,000 Dry Montevideo from Europe, 22 ℔., at 24c., currency, 4 months, as they run; 12,600 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 22 ℔., at 24½c., gold, 4 months; 11,075 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 22½ ℔., at 25c., gold, 4 months; 1,435 Dry Montevideo, 23 ℔., at 25½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,460 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21 to 21¼ ℔., at 21½c.@22c. gold, 4 months as they run; 1,485 dry California, 22½ ℔., at 23c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,270 dry California Kips, 10 ℔., on private terms; 5,130 dry Central American, 18 to 20 ℔., at 20@21½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,170 dry Bogota, 21 to 22 ℔., at 20@22¼c., gold, 60 days, selected; 700 dry Mexican, 20 to 22½ ℔., on private terms; 600 dry Central American Kips, 10 ℔., on private terms; 265 dry Puerto Cabello, 22 ℔., at 19½c., gold, cash, selected; 6,120 dry Texas, 22 to 23 ℔., part at 22½c., currency, 4 months, selected; 1,075 dry Texas Kips, 9½ to 10 ℔., on private terms; 2,270 Wet-salted Texas, 60 ℔., on private terms; 1,850 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 10¼c., currency; 15 bales Calcutta Cow, on private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, on private terms. And to-day 600 dry Central American, 1,300 dry Texas, and 444 dry Truxillo, on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day, 136,300 Hides, and 1,070 bales do. against 83,400 Hides, and 547 bales do., same time last year.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in more demand at rather steadier prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close 21½c.@21⅝c., cash, ℘ ℔.; sales, 500,000 ℔. at 21½c.@21¾c. The production of American Ingot in 1874 has been estimated 39,304,433 ℔., of which were 34,654,433 ℔. of Lake; exports, in 1874, 6,500,000 ℔.; home consumption, 30,304,433 ℔.... Copper products have been moderately inquired for, with new Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 20c.; Yellow, Metal, do. at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c. ℘ ℔....Iron has been quoted generally firm. Scotch Pig has not been in much request other than in a jobbing way, on the basis of our quotations. Offering light. American Pig has been fairly active at full previous prices. Sales have been reported of 8,000 tons Allentown for water pipe purposes, on private terms. Iron Rails inactive at former figures. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$34 50; Glengarnock at $36@$37; Coltness, $37@$39; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $26@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22@$26; English Rails, $48@$49, gold; American Rails nominally $50, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $28@$33 ℘ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet Iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been very moderately inquired for, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 87½@$6 90; and American at $6@$6 06¼, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c.... Spelter generally dull at $7@$7 15, gold, for foreign, and 6½c. for ordinary domestic....American Steel dull and nominally unchanged....Regulus Antimony has been quoted at 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ℘ ℔., but quiet.... Shot quoted at 9c.@9½c. ℘ ℔....Tin has been comparatively tame, but quoted steady: Straits quoted at 22¼c.@22½c., English at 21½c.@21¾c., Refined at 21⅜c.@21⅞c., and Banca at 25¾c.@26c., gold. Tin Plates have been purchased to the extent of 750 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $8 75@$8 87½, gold, and 1,500 bxs. Coke at $7 12½@$7 25, gold, ℘ box. We quote Tin Plates thus: I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$7 87½; Charcoal Terne at $8 62½@$9; Coke Terne, $7@$7 50....Zinc has been quiet at 9¼c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Of new crop New-Orleans, 160 bbls. sold in lots at from 57c.@66c. for very good to very fancy; market steady, but quiet. Some dealings in new crop Cuba, to arrive at Philadelphia, reported on the basis of 38c. for 50 test.

NAILS—Have been in quite limited demand, on the basis of $3 40@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quoted steady at $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to Good Strained, on, however, a limited inquiry. Sales 600 bbls. No. 1 at $3 ℘ 280 ℔....Of Tar, 400 bbls. Washington sold at $2 12½.... Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine more active and firmer, with sales of 535 bbls., in lots, at 38½c. for Merchantable, and 40c. for New-York pkgs.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate request, since our last, with City, in bags, quoted at $14, gold; Western, in bags, at $17@$17 50, currency....The week's receipts have been 3,471 pkgs.; exports 20,042 bags.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 5,500 bbls., at 6½c.@6⅝c., showing more firmness. ...Refined in moderate demand, with 2,500 bbls. sold at 12½c....Refined at Philadelphia quoted at 12¼c. ...Refined, in cases, at 17¼c.@17½c....City Naphtha, 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request at rather easier prices, with sales reported of small lots of New Western Mess at $19 75; 50 bbls. Family Pork at $19; 100 bbls. City Prime Mess Pork at $20, with Western quoted at $18 25, and Extra Prime at $15 75. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 1,250 bbls., March options, at $19 50@$19 60....Dressed Hogs in more demand at advanced prices; City at 8¾c.@9¼c., the latter rate for very light; Western at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.... Cut-meats moderately inquired for at about previous prices, with sales reported of 50 bxs. Bellies, 12 ℔., at 10½c.; 57,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9⅝c.@10¼c., the inside rate for 14 ℔. average; sundry small lots of other City bulk stock at former rates; 100 bxs. Western dry-salted Shoulders at 7½c.; 200 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, light averages, at 11c.@11¼c. And at the West, 50 tcs. Pickled Shoulders at 7c. ℘ ℔....Bacon quoted stronger in price, and in fair demand, with sales reported here of 200 bxs. City Long Clear at 10c.; 180 bxs. Western do. at 10c.; 100 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10½c.; 100 bxs. Short Clear at 10⅞c. And for Cincinnati delivery, 500 bxs. Short Clear at 10¼c. ℘ ℔.... Lard has been less active, but without important change as to values. Speculative dealings lighter; sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 730 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅞c.@14c., the latter rate for choice; 80 tcs. City at 13¾c., and small lots of Refined, within the range of 13⅞c.@14¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs. February options at 13⅞c. and 2,250 tcs., March, at 14c.; and for Cincinnati delivery, 250 tcs. at 13¾c.... Beef unchanged. sales 100 tcs. City Extra; India Mess on private terms, quoted at $31....Butter, Cheese and Eggs about as last quoted. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 3,891 pks. Pork, 4,392 pks. Beef, 16,803 pks. Bacon, 15,727 pks. Lard, 7,403 pks. Cheese, and 1,724 pks. Butter.

SALT—Has been in quite moderate request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 33c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull, but quoted at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover in fair request, with sales reported of 400 bags State at 11¼c.@11½c.; and Western quoted at 11c.@11¼c., the latter for choice. Other kinds quiet at former figures.

SKINS—Deer, steady, as last reported on a fair demand; receipts, 163 bales; sales 13,000 ℔. Para, 5,000 ℔. Sisal, 5,000 ℔. Truxillo, 1,000 ℔. Panama, and 1,000 ℔. Texas on private terms....Goat, firm, and in request; receipts, 1,4 bales; sales, 59 bales Rio Hache, 50 bales Mexican, and 34 bales Buenos Ayres on private terms.

SPICES—Have been quoted firmer, with more inquiry noted for the leading kinds. Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 20 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 05@$1 07½; Cassia, 23c.@24c.; Cloves, 39c.@42c.; East India Pepper at 19¼c.@19¾c.; White Pepper at 26c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger, 11¼c.@12½c.

SUGARS—Raw about steady at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for fair to good Refining, but less active. Sales, 500 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.; 272 bags do., at 8⅞c.; 200 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c., and 74 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. Refined a shade easier and in demand.

STARCH—Has been in request in a jobbing way. Western Corn at 5c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been very quiet, with Sicily quoted at from $107 50@$112 50, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$80 ℘ ton.

TALLOW—Less active and rather less firm; sales equal to 110,000 ℔. prime at 8⅞c....Stearine in less demand, with choice City, in hhds., quoted at 14½c.; and about prime to choice Western, in tcs., at 14⅛c.@14¼c.; sales 100 tcs. Western, to arrive, at 14c. ℘ ℔. ....The week's exports hence of Tallow have been 1,886 pks.

TEAS—Quiet, but firm: sales 500 half-chests Green, 500 half-chests Oolong, and 1,300 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been quite moderately sought after, within the range of $1 05@$1 10, gold, for Arctic, ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Quoted down to 95c.@95½c. ℘ gallon, on sales of 250 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter has been moderately sought after since our last, at about previous rates. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have been in very limited demand, yet held with firmness. Market otherwise without notable animation....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 135 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ℘ ℔.; 75 tons Oil-cake on private terms; and by steam, 2,450 bales Cotton (through freight) at 5-16d. ℘ ℔. for compressed; 16,000 bushels Grain at 10¼d.@10¾d. ℘ bushel; 500 bxs. Cheese and 570 pks. Provisions on private terms; 75 pks. Leather at 60s. ℘ ton; 400 bbls. Apples at 4s. ℘ bbl., and 250 pks. Seed on private terms. Also, by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@7-16d. ℘ ℔.; 80,000 bushels Grain at 11½d. ℘ bushel; 600 tons Provisions and 350 hhds. Tallow at 45s.@47s. 6d.; 50 tons Hides at 50s. ℘ ton....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl. And by steam from Philadelphia, 15,000 bushels Corn at 11d. ℘ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 150 bbls. Apples, 950 pkgs. Provisions, and 3,500 staves, on private terms....For Bristol, an American bark, 411 tons, with general cargo from Baltimore, reported on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 766 tons, hence with about 4,400 quarters Grain, and an Italian bark, 636 tons, hence with 4,200 quarters do., (reported,) at 7s. 3d.; an American bark, 550 tons, (now at Fall River,) with about 3,600 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 8s.; a Russian bark, 684 tons, with about 4,500 quarters do., from do., reported at 8s.; an Austrian bark, (to arrive from Europe,) with about 3,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 9d., and two barks, (also to arrive,) each with about 3,500 quarters, do., from do., at 7s. ℘ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 500 pks. Provisions at ⅝c. ℘ ℔....For Antwerp, by steam, from Philadelphia, 35,000 bushels Grain, (next week's shipment,) at 9½d. ℘ bushel....For Bremen, by steam, 500 pkgs. Seed at 47s. 6d.; 350 tcs. Lard at 52s. 6d. ℘ ton; 25 pks. Leather on private terms, and 500 bbls. Dried Apples, reported at 6s. ℘ barrel. Also, (rumored,) a bark hence, with Resin, without reliable particulars....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 pks. Clover-seed on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, from Philadelphia, 100 hhds. Tallow at 45s. ℘ ton....For Rio Janeiro, a bark, with about 3,200 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore, reported at 95c. ℘ bbl..... For Bahia, a Swedish barkentine, 280 tons, (now here,) with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 12½ ℘ bbl....For Point Petre, a schooner, 103 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $650....For Cape Haytien, an American schooner, 147 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 85c. ℘ bbl....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 367 tons hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,050....For Matanzas, and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported at $5 for Sugar, and $3 for Molasses....For St. Thomas, an American schooner, 397 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,200....For the north side of Cuba, an American bark, 520 tons, hence, with Empty Hogsheads and Shooks at 85c. and 8c....For the north side of Cuba, and back to New-York, a schooner, reported at $4 50 for Sugar, $3 for Molasses, and $4 for Melado....For the north side of Cuba, and back to Philadelphia, a brig, and three schooners, reported at $4 87½@$5 for Sugar, $4 25@$4 50 for Melado, and $2 87½@$3 for Molasses....For the north side of Cuba, and back north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 379 tons, (two voyages,) reported at $5 for Sugar....For Cienfuegos, and back to New-York, an American schooner, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For Arecibo, and back to New-York, a Danish brig, 235 tons, at 46c. for Sugar and $4 for Molasses....For Kennebunkport, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $8....For Portland, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $8....For Camden, N. J., a schooner, with Lumber, from Wacamaw River, reported at $7.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Cattle quiet and unchanged; Fair to Extra Steers, $4 70@$6 75; Stockers, $2 90@$3 90; Shipments, 1,600 head. Live Hogs firm, fairly active, 10c. higher; Common to Choice Light, $6 30@$6 75; do. Heavy, $6 50@$7 25, market closing firm, pens cleared; receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep steady and unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Sales of Middling Uplands and New-Orleans Cotton at 15⅜c.@15¾c. Bark held at $35 ℘ ton, for No. 1 Quercitron. Clover-seed meets a good demand at 8½c.@11¼c., for common to prime. Petroleum firm at 12¼c.@12½c., spot and last half February, for Refined, and 9¼c. for Crude, in bbls., and 6½c., in bulk. Flour continues dull at about previous figures. Sales of 500 bbls., including Superfine at $3 75@$4; Extra, $4@$4 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $4 87½@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6, and high grades, $6 25@$7 50, as to quality. Rye Flour meets a light demand at $4 75@$4 87½. Prime Wheat is fairly active, but other kinds are not wanted; sales of Red at $1 18@$1 20; Amber, $1 23, and White, $1 25@$1 35. Rye sells as wanted at 91c.@92c. Corn meets a steady demand at 77c.@78c. for Yellow, and 78c. for Western Mixed. Oats move slowly; sales of White at 67c., and Mixed 63c. Bran is taken at $26 50@$27 ℘ ton. Provisions are dull; sales of Mess Pork at $19 50@$20. Beef Hams, 15c.@22c. Smoked Hams, 12½c.@13½c.; do. Sides, 10⅝c.@11½c.; do. Shoulders 8c.@8⅜c. Pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c.; do. Sides, 9½c.@10c.; do. Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7⅜c. Lard commands 13¾c.@14c. Whisky steady at 98c. for Western in iron-bound bbls. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County choice, 37c.@38c.; Western extras, 30c.@31c.; Western firsts, 25c.@28c.; Western rolls, 27c.@29c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 16⅜c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 31c.@32c.; Western, 30c.@31c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, 90c.@91c.; No. 2 do., 88c., cash; 89⅜c., March; 93¼c., April; No. 3 do., 82¾c.; Rejected, 77c. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady at 54½c.@55⅝c., cash; 53c., March. Rye steady; No. 2, 97c. Barley dull and unchanged. Seeds unchanged. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and higher; Light, $7 35; Heavy, $7 85@$7 87½. Pork advanced and in fair demand at $18 30@$18 35, cash; $18 62½, March. Bulk Meats at ady and unchanged. Bacon firm and in fair demand. Shoulders, 7¾c., packed. Whisky steady at 91c. On the call of the board in the afternoon Wheat was firmer, at 88⅜c., February; 89½c., March. Pork strong, at $18 35, February; $18 70, March. Lard steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 93,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 64,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; Red, $1 05@$1 10. Corn firm at 68c.@69c. Oats quiet and steady at 58c.@62c. Rye unchanged. Barley steady. Butter in fair demand. Clover-seed firm and in fair demand at 11c. Pork firm and in fair demand at $18 75 for spot; $19 for March. Lard irregular; Steam, 13⅝c.@13⅞c.; Kettle steady at 14c.@14¼c. Bulk-meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Greenmeats scarce and firm; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Whisky steady at 94c. Live Hogs active and higher; common, $6 25@$6 60; fair and medium $6 75@$7 05; good packing and butchers', $7 35; bulk of sales at $7 25; receipts, 600 head; total slaughtered to date, 469,500, against 562,200 at the same time last year.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Flour very dull; buyers' favor; prices unchanged. Wheat firm for Western; other kinds quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 19@$1 20; No. 3 do., $1 12; No. 1 Western Red, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 18; No. 3 do., $1 10; Pennsylvania Red, $1 16@$1 18; Maryland Red, $1 10@$1 20; do. Amber, $1 25@$1 30; do. White, $1 10@$1 25. Corn firm and fairly active; Southern White, 77c.@78c.; Southern Yellow, 78c.; Western Mixed, 75½c. Oats firm; Southern, 66c.@68c.; Western White, 66c.@67c.; Western Mixed, 64c.@65c. Rye quiet at 98c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western Butter dull at 25c.@28c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm; ordinary to prime, 18¼c.@20½c. Whisky dull; small sales at 97c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Flour firm for low grades; quiet for high grades. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½@$1 06. Corn unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 62½c.@64½c. Oats steady; little doing; No. 2, 55c.@56c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky quiet at 95c. Pork firm at $18 50, cash. Dry-salted Meats unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11¼c. Lard firm at 13¼c. Dressed Hogs firm; Yorkers, $5 50@$6; Packing, $6 25@$7. Cattle quiet and weak; only low grades on the market; fair to good native Cows, $3 75; Stockers, $4@$4 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 head Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92½c.; No. 2, 88½c., cash and February; 89⅝c., March. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declining; new, 60c.@60¼c. Rye nominally unchanged; No. 1, 96c. Barley strong; No. 2, Spring, in store, $1 26; No. 3 do., $1 10. Provisions quiet and firmer. Mess Pork, $18 20@$18 25, cash or February; prime Mess do., $16; extra prime Pork, $13. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c., loose; Middles, 9¼c.@10½c., boxed. Lard firm; Steam, 13⅝c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Oats quiet at 70c. Corn meal firm at $4@$4 10. Pork dull at $20. Bacon—Sides active and firmer; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c. Coffee in good demand and higher; ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 19c.@19¼c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20c.@21¼c. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, $5 49. Gold, 113⅛. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand: Flour, 58,880 bbls.; Sugar, 3,275 hhds.; Coffee in first hands, 5,948 bags; do. in dealers' hands, 5,000 bags; Pork, 4,746 bbls.; Lard, 1,524 tcs., 2,533 kegs; Bacon, 530 cks; Hams, 355 tcs.; Dry-salted Meats, 1,012 cks.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Flour quiet; sales, 4,000 bbls.; Spring, $4 75@$5 25; City Ground White, $6 25@$6 75; Rye, $5. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 05; No. 1 do., $1 14. Corn dull; sales of 3 cars New, on track, at 78c. Oats, nominally 57½c.; no demand. Rye held at 85c. for State, on track. Barley apparently inactive, as dealers do not report any sales. Mess Pork quiet at $19 50; Dressed Hogs higher at $8 25@$9. Receipts—48,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley—all through shipments.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm and in good demand, at 63c.@70c. Oats firm and in fair demand. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Bulk-meats very strong; advancing tendency; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 9⅝c. and 10⅛c. Lard—American Steam, 14c.; Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, 94c. Bagging quiet, but firm, at 12c.@12½c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 15; Amber Michigan, cash and February, $1 08. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull; No. 2, 57c.; Michigan, 57c. Clover Seed, $6 50. Dressed Hogs, $7 50@$7 85. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Flour unchanged; sales, 600 bbls. Wheat quiet; Extra White Michigan, $1 37; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. Corn steady at 88c. Barley quiet; Canada offered at $1 47@$1 48. Peas dull; sales, 200 bushels Canada at $1 07. Corn-meal—Bolted, $37; Unbolted, $36. Mill-feed—Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30.

DETROIT, Jan. 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet and steady at unchanged prices. Corn dull at 83c.@85c. Oats very dull; Mixed and No. 1 White, 63c.@68c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2 four-rowed State, $1 30; No. 2 Canada, $1 38. Malt steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 30.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 35½c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 70. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 1,899 bales; exports, coastwise, 160 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 74,188 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 2,274 bales; exports, coastwise, 358 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 74,575 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 2,088 bales; exports, coastwise, 528 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 71,603 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 2,149 bales; gross, 2,679 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,384 bales; to the Continent, 5,227 bales; coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 294,898 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾@92⅞, for the new account. Erie Railway Shares Preferred, 45. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 108; 1867s, 108; 10-40s, 104¾.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £91,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 95c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—United States Bonds, 98¾, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales taken for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 7 9-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable March and April at 7 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7 11-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—There has been nothing doing for some time past in Cuba Sugar, and prices are unchanged. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 30—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Sugar active and in good demand at full prices; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 15¼@15½ reals ℘ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 18@21 reals. Molasses Sugar, 10¾@11¾ reals. Muscovado Sugar—interior to common, 13@13¼ reals; fair to good Refining, 13⅜@13⅝ reals. Grocery grades, 15¼@15¾ reals; in hogsheads, 15¾@16⅝ reals. Molasses—Clayed and Muscovado at Havana, 6¼ reals ℘ keg; at Matanzas, 5¾ reals. Bacon, $41@$43 ℘ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $78 ℘ quintal. Flour, $26@$26 50 ℘ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $40@$43 ℘ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $39@$40 ℘ quintal. Potatoes, $9@$9 50 ℘ bbl. Tallow, $24@$28 ℘ quintal. Onions, $9@$9 50 ℘ bbl. Empty Hogsheads, $9 50. Lumber dull; White Pine, $53@$60 ℘ M.; Pitch Pine, $50@$55. Shooks weak; Hogshead, 5@5¼ reals, gold. Hoops nominal; Long Shaved, $85@$90 ℘ M. Freights quiet; surplus tonnage for all ports; loading at Havana for the United States, ℘ box of Sugar, $1@$1 12½; in steamers, $1 50; ℘ hhd. of Sugar, $4@$4 12½; to Falmouth and orders, 37s. 6d.@40s.; loading at other ports on the north coast, to Falmouth and orders, 45s.@47s. 6d. Tobacco—The new crop is looking unfavorable, causing much demand for Europe; market closing with an active demand; Cigars dull. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 8½@9 premium; short sight, 8¾@9 premium; 60 days, gold, 105@107 premium; on London, 132@134 premium; on Paris, 110@111 premium.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA, (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss Addie Randall, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Maas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT by the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, Tennessee.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE ROGUES OF NEW-YORK—FOUR LOVERS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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Senator CONKLING'S speech on Louisiana deserves the most careful consideration that we can give it, and we have no doubt that a great injustice would be done if we were to take the condensed report, as forwarded by telegraph, as the basis of any comments upon it. In a speech of so much importance, a great deal depends on the connection of the arguments, and even upon the very language of the speaker. We therefore postpone our remarks upon it until the official report of the speech is before us in the *Congressional Record*. The argument produced by Senator CONKLING is evidently one on which he has spent much time and thought; we may assume that it will be accepted by a large section of the Republican Party as the true ground to stand upon; and, therefore, it is necessary to have it in a complete and coherent form before us in order that justice may be done to it.

We beg to remind our readers who take a practical interest in the movement to secure an efficient method of rapid transit in this City of the meeting which will be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at noon to-day. Any one prepared to aid this movement will find at this meeting an opportunity to take the first practical step in that direction. That the object sought ought to be attainable we have not the slightest doubt, and with proper energy it will be attained.

The retirement of Mr. GLADSTONE from the leadership of the Liberal Party in England is undoubtedly a severe blow to that party, and the *Spectator* appears to think that it is equivalent to the end and annihilation of all things, including the universe itself. It may not prove to be quite so bad as that, but no doubt the Liberal Party will require a long time to recover from its loss. The interval between Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. W. E. FORSTER is a very great one, and the other proposed leaders who have been named—such as the Marquis of HARTINGTON—could only be the merest figure-heads. Still it has generally been found in the history of parties that when one leader drops off another arises to fill his place. The present case is not likely to form any exception to the rule, and we shall expect to see the English Liberal Party do some good hard work yet, although Mr. GLADSTONE will no longer be at the head of it.

Unless we can change our climate, we may as well submit without a murmur to such a discouragement as that which last night's snow-storm has brought. By Sunday afternoon the snow and ice had been broken and removed on Broadway, so that that thoroughfare actually showed a bare pavement. Numerous gangs of laborers quarried—as we may say—the frozen mass, and at least one great street was practically clear for the main part of its length. A new storm has set us back once more. But the fresh snow may be easily removed, if speedily attacked. Meantime, these baffled efforts at removing obstacles to travel should compel more active exertions toward a solution of the problem of quick transit.

For once, the censorship at Havana is sufficiently relaxed to allow of the transmission of news favorable to the insurgents. It is admitted that the rebels have captured Jibara, a small seaport about one hundred miles from Puerto Principe. The fort, its contents, and part of the town were destroyed, and then, we presume, the insurgents made off to a more secure position. To hold a point like Jibara long enough to permit a landing would be a substantial victory for a force whose rebellion has been officially declared at an end several times. But the affair seems to have been serious enough to prevent its being hushed up in Havana.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

Every fresh face which affairs in Louisiana put on makes it more clear that the policy which requires constant intervention from Washington is very difficult to carry out, and very liable to produce error, vexation, and confusion. And this is only an additional illustration of the soundness of the principle on which the Constitution fixed the relations of the States to the General Government. That principle was that the more strictly the management of public affairs could be confined to those directly interested in them, the more likely they were to be well managed. It is worth noting that this conception does not imply that there will be perfect management in any case, but that the mistakes will be reduced to the minimum when matters are left to those immediately concerned in them.

By the inaction of Congress, and by some erroneous ideas of his own duties, the President has been partly compelled and partly betrayed into adopting a policy which contradicts this principle in many particulars. He started with the fact that when he was appealed to by two contending State Governments to exercise his constitutional power of protecting the State from violence, he must decide which call was binding on him; to that he added the other fact, that it was his duty to enforce the orders of the courts of the United States; and from these he correctly judged that he must sustain either the Kellogg Government or its opponents, and he did the former. But that one step was followed by many others, the principal characteristic of which was, as it seems to us, that they went upon the notion that the responsibility of the Federal Government for good order in Louisiana is primary and not secondary, whereas the reverse is the case. The President, having decided that Mr. KELLOGG was to be *sustained* as Governor, was not called upon to bring the power of the United States to the aid of the latter until he had exhausted, or at least brought into play, all his own resources. This certainly was not the theory that seems to have controlled the action of the Executive. The troops have been freely used in anticipation of violence, and sometimes when the reasons for such anticipation were very slight. Other things being equal, prevention was better than cure. But other things were not equal. The authority of the President and his duty were not like those of Gov. KELLOGG. The latter was bound by every consideration to foresee the danger of outbreak, and to provide against it if he could. But the former was only commissioned to interfere as a last resort.

By the curious policy that has been adopted the Governor has really been largely ignored, and the President has come to be regarded as the prime authority in the State. Both parties are only too ready to adopt this view. It enables the Kellogg men to enjoy the fruits of power without its responsibilities, and it enables the Conservatives to obstinately refuse any recognition of the State Government, while yielding to its demands when backed by the Federal forces. Substantially the Federal Administration governs Louisiana to-day. Both factions admit it. KELLOGG knows he could not maintain himself an hour without Federal help. The Conservatives recognize no other authority as binding.

Few, we imagine, will contend that this state of affairs, under any circumstances, was contemplated by the Constitution. It is, on the contrary, wholly foreign to its purpose and its spirit, however sincere may have been the desire of the President to carry out rather than to go counter to the Constitution. And the worst of the matter is, that the longer this state of things continues the worse it becomes. There is much cause for believing that if the two parties in Louisiana had been more left to themselves they would have been compelled to make peace with each other before now. Many indications point that way. The Republican leaders have frequently been divided; the Conservatives have several times been the same. If there had been no other way out of their difficulties, is it too much to believe that portions of each party would have come together and carried into execution some form of compromise? This is what happens in other States when differences as important if not as violent occur. Doubtless in such a solution some interests would have suffered. But if we are going to wait until the people of Louisiana are prepared to set up a state of society as pure and peaceful as Eden before the fall, before we turn their own affairs over to them, we shall have to wait till the millennium. Then the Constitution may be safely ignored. But until then we would do well to consider carefully its wise and practical provisions, and these require that the Federal Government shall not move in State matters until it is compelled to do so.

RUFUS HATCH AND HIS TROUBLES.

The course of the Pacific Mail Investigation does not seem to be entirely satisfactory to Mr. RUFUS HATCH. He, no doubt, is instructing Mr. CLARK BELL, counsel of the company, to "cross-examine" the witnesses who are called before the Congressional Committee. What Mr. HATCH seems chiefly anxious to discover is, who supplied the newspapers with the information which enabled them to expose the disgraceful mismanagement of this unfortunate company? Was it Mr. IRWIN? Or Capt. BRADBURY? Or perhaps the man of all others of whom RUFUS HATCH seems to stand most in dread—Mr. JAY GOULD?

Mr. HATCH'S curiosity can be very easily gratified if he goes the right way to work. But we have noticed one very curious thing, namely, that sometimes when he obtains the information which he seems so excessively eager to lay hold of, he makes no use of it. A few weeks ago a statement was made to the effect that Mr. RUFUS HATCH had insisted upon receiving half the profits of a certain contract, on condition of giving that contract to a particular man. Mr. HATCH'S lawyer called upon us and asked for the name of the contractor who desired this statement to be made public. As previously agreed upon, the name was at once given up. What has Mr. HATCH done about it since? Was Mr. WHIPPLE, the contractor, right in his statement? At any rate, he offered to go into a court of law and give his evidence on oath. Is Mr. HATCH ready to deny upon his oath that he ever made the proposition in question to Mr. WHIPPLE?

Here, then, is one case in which Mr. HATCH has been brought into actual contact with the authority for statements published in the papers. And it was a statement which affected him personally more than any other that has been made. We may also call his attention to another witness—namely, the ex-President of the Company, Mr. RUSSELL SAGE. That gentleman has declared that Mr. HATCH acknowledged the desperate straits to which the Pacific Mail Company had been brought—"made a clean breast of it." If, indeed, the statements which have appeared in the newspapers were unfounded, we could understand Mr. RUFUS HATCH'S anxiety to get at the sources of these statements, and we should be disposed to assist him. But which of these statements has not been fully borne out by the evidence taken before the Congressional Committee? It has been alleged that upward of three-quarters of a million of dollars were withdrawn from the company's treasury without any proper account having been given of the expenditure of the money. Well, has not that been fully proved? Has not even Mr. HATCH, after solemnly assuring the public of the soundness of the company's finances, been obliged to admit that he was in ignorance of the true state of the company's books? Whether he *was* ignorant or not is another question, which we cannot decide. It seems rather inconsistent with his Sunday morning revelations to Mr. SAGE, in the course of which he made a "clean breast of it." Then, as to the statements about the present condition of the company's affairs, they come from all sorts of quarters, and we take leave to express a doubt whether Mr. IRWIN, or Capt. BRADBURY, or Mr. GOULD are among those sources. But suppose they are? What of it? If they could give information on such a scandal as this which was in the possession of nobody else, who would hesitate to accept it? Not we—that much we can tell Mr. HATCH. The main thing for us to decide is, is the information accurate? Can HATCH disprove it? If he can, why don't he do it? His one aim seems to be to mix up Mr. JAY GOULD with the exposures. Yet, what good could that do him, since it is quite clear to all the world that the exposures are only too well founded? And if Mr. GOULD had been able to give any information on the subject, he would have been perfectly justified in so doing, and would have been playing a far more honorable part in this affair than RUFUS HATCH, who has been trying to conceal the truth all along. And we may add that if Mr. GOULD would now place us in possession of all that he may know about Mr. RUFUS HATCH and his connection with this much-wronged company, we would publish it without hesitation, and take the responsibility before the law for doing so.

As a matter of fact, however, the statements which we have published come from all sorts of quarters, and *all* the statements seem to be quite true. At any rate, not one of them has been disproved. Mr. HATCH simply wishes to turn aside the natural effect of them by crying out, "It's all JAY GOULD." Mr. GOULD seems to be a sort of perpetual nightmare to RUFUS HATCH. And yet perhaps if Mr. HATCH had been a little more careful in his ways of doing business, he would not have so much reason to fear Mr. GOULD or anybody else. Can he deny that the Pacific Mail Company has been most abominably robbed? If he cannot, what is the use of his wailing out the name of "JAY GOULD" at every street corner in Washington and New-York? Now that RUFUS HATCH insists on drawing our attention again to his plundered company, we will make up, in the course of a day or two, an abstract of all that has been charged and proved in reference to the management of it. Perhaps HATCH may find the account useful for purposes of reference.

PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS.

The present contest in the House of Representatives is watched with peculiar interest by people who see in the attitude of the contending parties some indication of the relative position of the two great political organizations in the country. It is held by a great many Democrats that as the Republican Party is practically in a minority in the country it ought not to use its present majority in the House of Representatives in the same way that it would if it were in a majority in the Republic. In other words, it is claimed that as the House is the popular branch of Congress, and the late elections have given verdict against the present policy of the Republican Party, the Republican majority left over in the House from last year does not truly represent the whole country, and, morally speaking, is bound not to enact any legislation to which the party just victorious in the elections is known to be opposed. This is a somewhat novel case. In fact, our political revolutions have generally been so gradual that any radical modification of the political complexion of the House has usually been preceded by other political changes, which have insured a change in policy. It is said, however, that the Republicans contemplate a series of enactments relating to reconstruction and the general management of the Southern States. One of these measures is the Civil Rights bill, which is ready to be considered in the House at any time. The Senate is beyond the reach of any sudden popular political revolution, but Democrats in Congress declare that it is unfair for the House to be committed in favor of any class legislation which it would be impossible to perfect after the 4th of March next, when the present House shall have ceased to exist. Acting on that declaration, they resolved to oppose by dilatory motions the attempt to consider the Civil Rights bill whenever that attempt should be made. Now, it is very doubtful if the bill can pass the House in any shape. Certainly, many members who would vote to proceed to its consideration—notably those from Southern States—are very likely to vote against its final passage. But before any movement was made to discuss the bill, the Democrats loudly declared that it should not be discussed *at all* by the House. This was the situation at the beginning of last week.

A minority in the House can impede legislation which they cannot defeat. They can, by dilatory motions, absolutely block the wheels of legislation, so that no business can be entertained. When they threatened to thus hinder the consideration of the Civil Rights bill, it was at once proposed to change the rules of the House so that a majority of the House, instead of two-thirds, should have practical control of the subjects designed to be considered. This would cut off debate when a majority so willed it, and it would give the Speaker power to refuse to entertain dilatory motions. Last Monday, accordingly, Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution suspending the rules of the House so as to give the Speaker right to refuse to entertain dilatory motions, &c. This was defeated, as the resolution did not obtain the requisite two-thirds vote of those present. The Cessna resolution had been agreed to in caucus; eighteen Republicans voted against it. But the rules may be suspended or changed by a majority of the members voting, provided one day's notice of such proposed change is given. During the last ten days of the session, however, such notice is not required. Furthermore, the Speaker cannot entertain a motion to change the rules, except on Monday after a certain period in the day's business. It was the intention of the majority in the House to give notice of intention to propose a change of the rules, last Saturday. That plan was frustrated by an ingenious device of the opposition, who compelled literal compliance with the rule of the House requiring the minutes of the last session to be read on the opening of the next succeeding session. To read the record of the session which began on Wednesday and ended on Friday would require nine or ten hours. About one-half of it was read when the House adjourned in disgust.

It is generally acknowledged that the rule (Rule H. R. No. 145) sought to be changed is one of great value as it stands. Under it the minority have certain and large rights. Under it, during the early struggles of Republicanism with the slave power in Congress, the young party secured much advantage as well as the respect of their adversaries. Furthermore, its practical abolition would give to the majority—who might lack a two-thirds vote—the power to pass bills without debate. And everybody knows that if debate were utterly suppressed, a conspiracy in favor of jobs and other dishonest measures could organize and perfect legislation which would pass unchallenged on the floor of Congress. It was proposed, we understand, to embody in the plan to prevent dilatory motions some clause exempting bills appropriating money for any purpose from the operation of the new rule, which would practically put all other legislation under the immediate control of the majority. This would be a difficult thing to manage; and it ought to be said here that the lobbyists and jobbers who hang about Congress were specially anxious that the scheme allowing bills to be put on their passage by a majority vote should be adopted by the House.

We observe that some of the opposition papers dishonestly assume that this whole question is one in which the lobbyists are chiefly interested; the struggle over the Civil Rights bill is not so much as mentioned. Now, the fact is—and no candid person can deny it—the "filibustering" in the House would never have been thought of if only corrupt or jobbing measures were in contemplation. We cannot believe that our Democratic friends have so suddenly become virtuous. The real contest is over an intention on the part of the Republicans to perfect certain political legislation, and on the part of the Democrats to prevent it. The present struggle in the House of Representatives is being fought out on that single issue. As we have said, the Republicans are by no means unanimously in favor of the proposed change in the rules. But it is quite likely that the attitude of the Democrats on the proposition to consider the Civil Rights bill and similar bills may induce some of them to support this very doubtful measure. To-day a new attempt will be made to change the rules, and it remains to be seen whether the vote will be different from that given on the same proposition one week ago.

WITNESSES.

The very interesting condition in which the great scandal trial was left on Friday leads, even more than this trial had previously led, to a consideration and a discussion of the terms "competent witness" and "good witness," which are heard so often in relation to the testimony thus far given or proposed. Every man is liable to find himself, at some time or other, standing as a witness before a court, a jury, and an array of counsel, and it is natural that we should all like to know whether we should be competent or incompetent witnesses, good or bad; and in either case, what it is that we really should be, and how we should be different from each other in that regard. Both these terms are used in law, not exactly with a technical meaning, but with one somewhat peculiar. When, in ordinary writing or speaking, we say that a man is competent to this or that undertaking, we mean merely that he is, in our judgment, able to perform it; when we say, generally, that a man is an incompetent man, we mean that he lacks ability and energy, generally, for any undertaking. But in law the meaning of this word, so common in every-day life, is quite different, and hence the confusion in the minds of many persons.

In law, competent means, to all intents and purposes, proper, admissible according to law. Thus, a Judge may be one of the most competent men and competent lawyers upon the Bench, but, in certain cases that may be brought into his court, he may be an entirely incompetent Judge, because of a personal interest that he may have in those cases. He may be the most upright and trustworthy of men, one who would be as ready as CATO or the elder BRUTUS to decide against himself, if the law and the evidence were against him, and the parties to the action may know this and have perfect confidence in his impartiality; yet in the cases supposed he would be an incompetent Judge. So in regard to witnesses. According to the maxims and the practice of our common law, the very man who would be the best, and, in common phrase, the most competent, witness, was frequently the one who was rejected as being legally incompetent. Pecuniary interest in a cause, other direct personal interest, the relation of husband and wife, that of counsel and client, physician and patient, made persons legally incompetent witnesses as to that of which they had the best, perhaps the only, knowledge. This exclusion is somewhat peculiar to Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence; it has not obtained, to so great a degree at least, among any other people; and English practice in this respect was regarded by the continental lawyers as weak and inconsistent with its own ends. There is no doubt that there was some reason in the reproach; but the springs and motives of the old English practice, inherited and long preserved by us, which were a reverence for the most sacred relations of life, a recognition of the absolute requirements of personal honor, and a love of fair play, certainly command respect. Practice on this point has been modified of late years in both countries; but we still do not call upon a man, after the French fashion, to criminate himself, and the confidences of husband and wife, and of counsel and client, and physician and patient, are inviolable, even by the processes of a court of law. This produces complications as to which it would seem that practice has yet to be clearly defined. Thus, for example—not to pass the line of comment justly prescribed—in the great case which now occupies public attention, the decision of the court this morning may be that the plaintiff is entirely incompetent as a witness in a suit which touches his wife's guilt, or it may be that he is perfectly competent, because, although she is personally interested, she is not a party to the suit, or it may be that he shall be admitted as a witness as to all matters which do not touch the question of his wife's guilt or innocence. In any case, the decision of the Judge who has conducted this trial with such ability and impartiality will do much toward settling a grave question which needs adjudication. And in any case also, be the plaintiff pronounced legally competent, or incompetent in general, or competent in certain particulars and incompetent in others, he is in ordinary phrase the most competent witness that could be produced, except two, neither of whom will probably be offered.

A good witness is something very different. A competent witness may be a very bad one; the evidence of a very good witness may be stricken out on the ground of incompetency. Good, as applied to a witness, refers to the value of his evidence to the side that produces him, and to his manner of giving it, which has so much to do with the impression it produces upon the court and the jury. A man who really sees what he thinks he sees, (and such men are not too common,) who remembers what he hears, who is clear-headed and cool, who is not disconcerted by the presence of the court and the questioning of counsel, who answers those questions directly, to the purpose, and in plain, clear language—such a man is a good witness. And, moreover, a good witness should not be too willing; for if his sympathies are with the side which produces him, and this appears much in the character of his answers, the value of his evidence is likely to be just in so far diminished. A little discreet reluctance sometimes adds greatly to the value of evidence, and to the consequent "goodness" of a witness. Moreover, a reliance upon the court, (which is always "counsel for the witness,") and a deferential question or two when counsel are pressing hard, and an ability to hit back, within bounds, when counsel undertake to badger, add not a little to the qualities which go to make up a good witness. A bad witness is one who, however legally competent, is the reverse of all this. One who does not clearly know anything, (and there are not a few such people,) who thinks confusedly, and consequently utters confusion, who is disconcerted by questioning, and who cannot bear up against the self-asserting manner of a tough cross-questioner, or who is headlong in manifestation of sympathy for the side by which he is produced—such a witness is bad without mitigation, and no matter what may be his knowledge of the facts, he frequently does his side far more harm than good. In the course of the next few weeks—may we not almost say months?—we are likely to have under our curious eyes not a few examples of witnesses good and bad, and to learn by observation not a little of what goes to make up legal competency and incompetency.

THE ANNAPOLIS DEFAULTER.

The numerous readers of the *Illustrated London News* in this country are familiar with a certain paragraph which appears every week on a topic always full of interest to mankind—the gold their fellow-men have left behind them. It makes the mouth water to read there how the will of Bartholomew Clutchley, late of Graspall Court, in the City of London, has been proved "under two millions of pounds." How we envy those lucky nephews to whom "the bulk of the fortune is bequeathed," and wish we had some of these delightful uncles and aunts, who seem to live and die to promote the happiness of nephews. One day last year this list contained particulars of the will of a certain London lawyer, whose property was sworn to be four hundred thousand pounds—a very large sum for a man in his profession. But soon it proved that there was quite another side to the story. Mr. P. had been a solicitor of that class which DICKENS describes in the person of the great Mr. Tulkinghorn, the confidential adviser of Sir Leicester Dedlock, and the repository of any number of family secrets. There are, indeed, no persons in the world more trusted than men of this class. They are family father-confessors. Whenever a difficulty or delicate entanglement occurs, their advice is sought, and the most secluded, embittered, and disappointed men in the higher ranks of life keep up occasional communications with the confidential family lawyer, even when they have ceased to hold intercourse with almost everybody else. Mr. P. had been a man precisely of this stamp, and terrible was the consternation when it was discovered that while his assets amounted truly enough to four hundred thousand pounds, his liabilities were over five hundred thousand pounds. The loss fell upon persons almost all of much the same rank, but in very diverse circumstances of fortune. A peer and his wife are losers to the extent of some sixty thousand pounds, while a clergyman, their relation, loses a sum which, though not a sixth so large, is to him much more in degree. In fact, numerous families found themselves in one week reduced from affluence to something very like penury.

And now we have a case of almost identical complexion here. Annapolis comes nearer Middlemarch in many ways than almost any place in this country, and at Annapolis has been residing for many years Mr. JAMES R. HOWISON, who filled, in the venerable and eminently "one-horse" capital of Maryland, a position of respectability as conspicuous and apparently as unassailable as that which Mr. Bulstrode occupied at Middlemarch. HOWISON, indeed, had the advantage of Bulstrode in being far more generally acceptable. He dealt out no austere justice. He was all things to all men. Character, honor, trustworthiness, business capacity, were, at least in the eyes of his neighbors, combined in him with geniality, liveliness, and wit. Was it wonderful, then, that when, on the 30th of last December, this charming combination of nature and art left the world in a delicate and refined manner through heart disease, Annapolis was in despair? At this season of the year, more especially in a legislatorial *annus non*, Annapolis is apt to be a trifle gloomy, but the death of HOWISON enveloped it in one huge pall. Within a few days, however, the grief of many of the mourners changed its character. The widow and the orphan found that the urbane gentleman whom they had been so bitterly lamenting had adopted on a large scale those ingenious devices which brought the head of the aristocratic banking-house of FAUNTLEROY & Co., of London, to the gallows forty odd years ago, and made a baronet banker an Australian convict. HOWISON evidently regarded all the sums intrusted to him as so much cash in hand for his own purposes, and his remarkable social talents served to invite unbounded confidence, and enabled him to inveigle into his meshes all sorts of people. Public companies, men and women, are all in the list of sufferers; but the latter especially were the objects of his crafty designs, and the saddest features in the case are the number of widow ladies who intrusted their all to him, only to be rendered destitute.

The moral to be derived from this, as from the case of the brother defaulter in London, is that people should, in business matters, repose unbounded confidence in no one, but should insist at all times on personally investigating, or employing a third party to investigate and inspect, the actual condition of their property. An instance occurred a few years ago in which by resolution in so doing a lady saved her fortune of three hundred thousand dollars, while that of a near relation, who had thirty-five thousand dollars a year, was entirely engulfed through lack of such precaution. In such matters as this, do not be afraid of giving offense. The agent or trustee who is offended at a client's wishing thoroughly to be satisfied as to the state of his affairs is, depend upon it, one out of whose hands the sooner they are taken the better.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

"Martha" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, Miss Kellogg representing *Lady Henrietta*, and Miss Randall, a débutante, personating *Nancy*. At Steinway Hall, the Jubilee Singers are to give a concert. Mrs. Rousby reappears at the Lyceum Theatre. At Wood's Museum, Mr. Albert Aiken commences an engagement in "The Witches of New-York," and at the Bowery Theatre Mr. Studley performs in a new piece, of which "The Rogues of New-York" is the title. A fairy pantomime, called "The Centennial," in which the Butler troupe is to be concerned, is announced by the San Francisco Minstrels. No changes of programme are noticeable at the other places of amusement.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

THE TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS—THE ABSORPTION OF THE FIJI ISLANDS BY GREAT BRITAIN—THE MISSING EXPLORER IN CENTRAL AUSTRALIA—RAILWAY EXTENSION—PROBABLE MASSACRE OF A WHALER'S CREW AT THE SOLOMON ISLANDS—ERUPTION OF MAUNA-LOA, HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The steamer Cyphrenes, which arrived yesterday, brings dates from Sydney Dec. 23, Auckland Dec. 30, and Honolulu Jan 20. She brings the following news from Australia: In observing the transit of Venus, the astronomers in New South Wales have been more favored than their scientific brethren in the adjacent colonies. Dec. 9 was perfectly cloudless at Sydney, and at Woodford, Goulburn, and Mount Victoria (temporary station) every phase of the transit was fully observed, photographed, and recorded. Cloudy weather prevented complete observations in Victoria, Tasmania, and New-Zealand.

The demand for labor, skilled or unskilled, was daily increasing, the rate of immigration being quite disproportionate to the requirements.

On Dec. 15 the annexation of Fiji to the British Empire was celebrated in Sydney by a public banquet to his Excellency the Governor, as the representative of the Crown in the negotiations with Thakombua ex-King, who, with his two sons and Commodore Goodenough and others, were also guests.

The fate of the explorer Leichhardt appears destined to remain enveloped in mystery, as Hume, who was supposed to have discovered in Central Australia traces of the ill-fated expedition, perished of thirst on the north-west portion of the settled districts, while leading a small party to where he had professedly found traces of the lost explorers.

Railway extension is being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The first sod of the line to Orange was turned last week; that to Wagga is progressing favorably. A trial survey of the projected lines is also being made.

The bark Wolverine had arrived at Hobart Town, from Bird Island, having on board Mr. Rhodes, second officer of the brig James Birnie, who was transferred from the American whaler Benjamin Cummings. Mr. Rhodes reports the brig sailed from Sydney in May last, bound on a cruise. She reached and fished at Howe's Island; afterward, near the Solomon Group, sent out boats for Beche-de-Mer, the friendly demeanor of the natives disarming all suspicion. The crew of the brig separated, or rather were divided into three parties, the Captain commanding one, Mr. Rhodes the second, and a seaman named Davis the third. Mr. Rhodes, who had supplied the leading chief with tobacco, &c., was suddenly set upon and clubbed from behind, but the rest of the party, who were in a hut, came to his assistance, attacking the natives and repulsing them. He gained the coast and made for the brig, which had been left in charge of the chief officer. On reaching the vessel he found the natives in force about her, when he at once made off, the natives in their canoes giving chase, and succeeded in reaching the Solomon Group, where he was picked up by the whaler. Mr. Rhodes believes that the three parties were simultaneously attacked and the vessel seized, and he considers himself the sole white survivor. Six natives, who formed his party, remained faithful to him and escaped. Of these, five are now on board the whaler and one died.

A letter from Waimea, Hawaii, dated Jan. 11, says new eruptions, or perhaps a renewal of old ones, had broken out on the summit of Mauna-Loa.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. GLADSTONE.

From the London Times, Jan. 16.

Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the leadership of the Liberal Party is an event which will embarrass and depress his followers, while it sets the whole political world speculating on a new departure. It was not unexpected; but how often do we see in politics, in business, and in domestic life, that the occurrence which every one must have been long expecting comes at last, and finds every one concerned in perplexity or blank dismay! It is not in human nature to consider practically conditions which have not arisen, and thus, though men and women adapt themselves with marvelous facility to the event which the day has brought forth, still the first announcement inevitably causes a certain shock and discouragement. It is no conventional phrase to say that the Liberal Party are distressed by Mr. Gladstone's retirement. They would have a very imperfect perception of their political and their social interests were it otherwise. The Opposition in the two houses of Parliament, and the vast number of individuals of various ranks, tastes, education, and pursuits throughout the country who have cast in their lot with what is called the Liberal Party, must be perfectly aware of what they possessed in Mr. Gladstone. They had for their leader a man who had succeeded the late Sir Robert Peel as "the greatest member of Parliament" of his time, and who, in addition to this, was an orator of extraordinary powers, and of a readiness and swiftness in debate almost miraculous. Five years of office had shown his strength, and it was impossible to deny that, though his energy might be sometimes excessive, he had shown a capacity for directing legislation which rarely falls to the lot of the most gifted speakers. The most impatient critic of eloquence could not place Mr. Gladstone among the "wind-bags." He was conspicuously one of the men "who do things." Now, the English like men who do things, and the sensible members of the Liberal Party, who, of course, have an eye to another term of office when the wheel of fortune shall bring them uppermost again, are quite aware that in Mr. Gladstone they had a leader to whom the public would naturally turn whenever it wished anything done. The tendency of inexperienced minds is to attach undue importance to the passing phase of public opinion, and to fancy that a legislator of courage and resource has no further place in a society which has just welcomed a conservatism of repose. But the wise heads know how shortlived such a disposition is likely to be. Not only is there in the English people something of a craving for legislation, the product of habits acquired during some fifty years of political activity, but great questions requiring just the man of the Gladstone type may at any time present themselves unbidden. Such questions, with a greater or less tendency to become "blazing," are to our insular polity what Republican or dynastic crises are to the Continentals, and the Liberal opposition must always possess a powerful influence in the State while it has at its head the statesman whom the country tacitly acknowledges to be the man for a difficulty. A time might suddenly come when in the choice of a Minister it would not be a question of geniality or urbanity, or even of a philosophic and truly liberal freedom from ecclesiastical crotchets, but of the courage to undertake, the intellectual power to construct, and the energy to carry out some great measure necessary for the State. In short, the Liberals know that in Mr. Gladstone they had as a leader the most vigorous public man of the time, and both on patriotic and party grounds they must regret to lose him.

The announcement which Mr. Gladstone makes will give the Opposition a position of greater stability than that which it held during the last session. The decision of the constituencies at the general election was deeply felt by the late Premier. There have been Ministers of the easy man-of-the-world type, who would have passed it off with a shrug and a joke, as only a turn in the fortune of war. It would not have discomposed Lord Melbourne; it would hardly have seriously discouraged Lord Palmerston. But Mr. Gladstone is of a different temper. He was conscious of the most philanthropic impulses, of the most equitable intentions, and the world had acknowledged his distinguished services. He felt defeat as a gross personal affront, as a peremptory and ungrateful dismissal by those for whom he had done so much. The natural fault-findings of his followers affected him even more. He and one or two of his confidants—by no means very distinguished personages—had sprung a mine to blow up the Opposition siege works, and they had blown up the Liberal citadel. Of course there was furious resentment for the time from the gentlemen who lost their places and the gentlemen who lost their seats. The most vulgar borough which had deserted the popular hero of 1868 probably did not allow itself greater license of tongue than some Whig coteries in February last. But, to do them and the whole Liberal Party justice, this feeling was short-lived. Before the session was half through the Liberals in the House of Commons were perfectly ready to act under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone. Even if personal rivalry or resentment had actuated the chief among them, they would have been forced by the mass of the party throughout the country to acquiesce in Mr. Gladstone's claims, for the provincial politicians have strict ideas about discipline, and Mr. Gladstone's name still had ascendency over them. It was left for Mr. Gladstone to abdicate the leadership from which he had never been really deposed. Then ensued a state of things against the continuance of which it is the right of every Liberal to protest. Mr. Gladstone retired temporarily from the leadership of the Opposition, which was then placed in commission among his former lieutenants. Yet his relations with them and with the Liberal Party were necessarily such that when he appeared in the House of Commons, as he did in the most important debate of the session, and interposed with his usual energy, he was treated by the whole House, and notably by the Prime Minister, as a chief who had at will resumed his power. It was to the possible continuance of a state of things so inconvenient and equivocal in the ensuing session that we thought it right to call attention. Mr. Gladstone's formal retirement from the leadership makes it possible to place the party on a surer foundation. An opposition must have its deliberations, its resolutions, its compromises, and its subordinations of individual opinion to the decision of a majority quite as much as a Government. If Mr. Gladstone could have been persuaded to retain the leadership of the party, the most powerful voice in determining the common policy would have been his own; and if the responsibility of leadership imposed any self-denial on him, it would probably have been only in the way of restraining him from extraneous controversy—in the opinion of many of his friends, a healthy restraint. But now that he retires from the ordinary councils of the Opposition, his late colleagues, who have to bear the responsibility of its acts, must be accepted as the authorized exponents of its policy. Mr. Gladstone remains a member of Parliament, and several times in the course of the ensuing session he may be expected to appear, to fill the benches at the first accents of his voice, to pour forth the stores of his forty-two years' experience, to give a new turn to a debate, to press the Ministry hard by his arguments, perhaps to make or mar the destiny of a measure. Yet in all this it will be only fair to the Opposition and to its new leader, whoever he may be, to consider Mr. Gladstone as a private member of Parliament. He himself will be the first to demand this, and yet how difficult it will be. There are three or four men on the front Opposition bench, each of whom would make a respectable leader, yet, unless Mr. Gladstone changes very much he will seem to resume the leadership whenever he appears, although, in justice to the working colleagues whom he has left behind him, the House and the public must be asked to take the exposition of Liberal doctrines and statesmanship from them alone.

The truth is that, after all is said, we cannot bring ourselves to write about our late Premier in the tone of an obituary notice, to analyze his character, speak sentimentally of his patriotism and purity, recapitulate his achievements, and hold him up as a grand example for the youthful politicians of this and other nations. This would indicate a belief that Mr. Gladstone has really passed from the stage as a practical statesman, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe anything of the kind. He tells us of his age, and hints at satisfied aspirations and changed pursuits. We fully recognize that there is not a word to be said in answer to such pleas, and that Mr. Gladstone owes no apology to his country or his political friends if, at the age of sixty-five, he decides to end his days in repose. But that, with his energies, position, and instinctive interest in public business, he should for any lengthened term exchange statesmanship for literature or contemplation, seems at least doubtful.

THE POLITICAL POSITION.

The Lewiston *Journal* makes the following extract from a private letter from Wendell Phillips to Dr. Boyne, of Winthrop, Me. With respect to affairs at the South, Mr. Phillips writes: "You cannot, in my opinion, exaggerate the gravity of the future trouble. * * * I think the wave is shifting—evident reaction is taking place, and we shall soon see the North stunned into sobriety. Two years will show such rebel plans, and such clear conspiracy on the part of Southern whites, as will open eyes here and rally the needed party to resist. It seems to me we shall have inevitably to wait for that uprising."

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Drs. Peters and Harkness, of the American expedition, were the only successful observers of the transit of Venus in New-Zealand. The observations at Hobart Town and Campbelltown, Tasmania, were obstructed by clouds, and the first part of the transit was lost. The German party at the Auckland Islands had a successful observation.

LOUISIANA.

THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT NEW-ORLEANS TRYING TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT—BASIS OF THE PROPOSITION—LEADING POLITICIANS CONSULTED ON BOTH SIDES—CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE ANXIOUS FOR A SETTLEMENT, AND THEIR PAY—ANTICIPATED OPPOSITION OF M'ENERY AND PENN.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—For some days past the Republican members of the Congressional Investigating Committee now in New-Orleans, have been making earnest efforts to arrange a compromise between the contending political parties in this State. Yesterday evening a long consultation was held with representative Democrats upon the subject, and to-day United States Marshal Packard and Gov. Kellogg were spoken with. The basis of the proposed compromises is that the House of Representatives shall be reorganized, and the five Democrats who were evicted on the 4th inst. recognized as members and awarded seats. This concession has been promised by the Republicans. The Democrats, on their side, will be required to recognize Gov. Kellogg, sustain the present State Government, and pledge themselves to work in harmony with the Republican Senate. It is agreed that Wiltz shall not be again elected Speaker. If the terms of the compromise can be determined upon, a more conservative man will be chosen.

Gov. Kellogg has frequently requested the committee to go into an examination of the election of 1872, and to decide whether he or McEnery was elected. Mr. Hoar and his associates have thus far refused to consider this question, but express great anxiety to make some final and satisfactory disposition of the controversy in regard to the election of 1874. Messrs. Hoar and Frye have been particularly active in this matter, and are just now urging the contending parties to agree upon some terms of settlement. The great difficulty in the way of such an adjustment is that Messrs. McEnery and Penn will not be parties to it. Should the Conservatives pledge themselves to recognize Kellogg, it will of course be necessary for the gentlemen named to give up their claims to the positions of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. They positively refuse to do this, and are supported in their determination by many leading Democrats. All the Conservative Representatives, however, are exceedingly anxious to enter into any agreement by which they can take their seats and secure their pay and allowance for mileage. They are sustained by all the leading white men of the parishes. Albert Leonard, of Shreveport, who, it will be remembered, advised the killing of all Republicans holding office in the Red River District, is now the most prominent in the compromise movement. This evenevening, during a conversation had with one of the leading members of the so-called Wiltz, or Democratic House, this gentleman stated to your correspondent that many of his associates were out of funds, and would gladly come into the Legislature upon any terms. It is very possible that a compromise will be entered into within the next day or two.

CONSULTATION ON THE COMPROMISE.

GOV. KELLOGG AND MARSHAL PACKARD, REPUBLICANS, AND MESSRS. LEONARD AND JEFFRIES, DEMOCRATS, TALKING THE MATTER OVER—THE PLAN SUGGESTED AND THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF ITS ADOPTION.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—To-night Gov. Kellogg and Marshal Packard, representing the Republican Party, and Messrs. Leonard and Jefferies, on behalf the Democrats, met to arrange the terms of the proposed compromise. Mr. Frye, of the Congressional committee, was present during the consultation. One of the propositions made was that Kellogg be recognized as Governor and Penn as Lieutenant Governor. Such recognition, however, would involve an investigation into the election of 1872, and the committee refuses to touch upon that point. In addition to this, it may be mentioned that the negro element in the Republican Party will not agree to any settlement by which Antoine, the mulatto Lieutenant Governor, loses his seat. The consultation was continued until a late hour to-night, and then adjourned until to-morrow evening. Leading men of both parties are very sanguine that a compromise will be entered into; but it will be remembered that all previous efforts in the same direction have failed completely.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MOUTHS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Before leaving Louisiana Mr. Wheeler, who is a member of the Congressional Committee of Investigation, and also of the Committee on Commerce, will visit the passes of the Mississippi River, and on his return to Washington he will make a report of his observations. It is understood that he is in favor of the jetty system of improving the channels.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

AN AGREEMENT TO INDORSE THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND RECOGNIZE KELLOGG AS DE FACTO GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA—SENATORS REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE HIM AS GOVERNOR DE JURE—REASONS FOR THIS REFUSAL—THE CASE OF PINCHBACK—NO PROBABILITY OF HIS BEING ADMITTED TO A SEAT—TALK OF A COMPROMISE ON THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Republican Senators have agreed in caucus to a resolution indorsing the course of the President with reference to affairs in Louisiana, and recognizing Kellogg as *de facto* the Governor of the State. A resolution embracing these declarations will be offered and undoubtedly passed in the Senate during the next week. This certainly is not a very extreme party declaration, and is a much more moderate position than it has been generally supposed would be taken by the Senate. That body will not commit itself to the avowal that the Kellogg Government is *de jure* the Government of Louisiana, and while many, and perhaps a majority, believe with the President that Kellogg has more right than McEnery to be Governor of the State, they are not willing, upon the evidence, to say so. The truth is that a large number of Republican Senators believe that unprecedented frauds have been committed or attempted by both parties in Louisiana, and that it is impossible for any correct decision to be made as to the rights of any of the claimants, if any of them have any rights at all. They believe there is much grave doubt about the right of Kellogg to be Governor; that, if it was not for the constitutional difficulty in the way, three-fourths of the Republicans in the Senate would vote for a bill to order a new election, but the trouble is that no way of overturning a *de facto* State Government can be made to appear constitutional to a majority of the Senate. As the people of New-York had to submit to the government of Hoffman till the end of his term, so the people of Louisiana must submit to Kellogg. The difference is that Kellogg's term of office is twice as long as the term of Hoffman.

PINCHBACK'S CASE—HE WILL NOT BE ADMITTED TO A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

In considering the claim of Pinchback to a seat in the Senate the caucus was simply a conference of the party, and it was distinctly agreed that the action of no Senator should be controlled in the Senate by reason of his presence in caucus. Most of those who are opposed to admitting Pinchback would have refused to go into a caucus on that question and surrender their judgment to the wishes of the majority. If a majority of the Republicans were in favor of seating Pinchback, especially if that majority had been also a majority of the Senate, the development of that fact in caucus might have led to some compromise, by which an open rupture of the party in the Senate would have been prevented. But, on the contrary, there has not been a vote yet cast for Pinchback which was a majority of all the Republican Senators, though he had a majority of those actually present in the caucus. His friends have, of course, been present on all occasions, while those opposed have not been very constant in attendance upon the caucuses, because they knew the caucus' action would not control the Senate. It is also known that some of those who voted for Pinchback in caucus did so very reluctantly, and he would not probably get in full Senate more than twenty or twenty-five votes at the extreme limit. The talk in caucus was very plain, and it was made clear that many Senators regard him as a very unfit person to be a member of the Senate, and if he was admitted immediate action would be taken looking to his expulsion. The Committee on Privileges and Elections may make a favorable report on his credentials, but action is not likely to be pressed at present, if at all this session.

NO IMMEDIATE PROBABILITY OF A SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

With the views which the conferences of the party show to be entertained by a majority of Republican Senators against the recognition of the present Government of Louisiana as the *de jure* Government, and the impossibility, so far as now appears, of securing action for a new election, it does not look as though Congress would give any solution to the difficulties. It is noticeable that none of the speeches made on the Republican side propose anything; they simply defend. The Democrats, of course, want the military to be withdrawn. That is their solution. As they think they have much to gain, as a party, by the continuance of tumult and disturbance, they will not join in any measure for peace. It is not alone Louisiana which they hope to gain, but control of the National Government. The possibility of some compromise or arbitration by consent of the leaders of both parties in the State, which shall be based upon non-interference by the Federal Government, is regarded by many as the only hope of improvement in Louisiana affairs, and that is a very slender hope; but the news of efforts on the part of the committee now in New-Orleans to effect some compromise is very pleasantly received, especially as everybody here has great confidence in the good sense and just views of that committee.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT FORTUNE AT KINGSTON—JAMAICAN POLITICS—TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

Mail advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to Jan. 25 contain the following intelligence:

The United States gunboat Fortune is here at present from Colon, en route to the United States.

A company is being organized to run a couple of steamers round the island, calling in at outports.

The Legislative Council is in session, and a bill has been introduced to give the Government supervision over railways.

Mr. Henry Westmoreland, a Republican agitator, has been called to a seat in the Legislative Council, where his opposition to the Government of Sir William Grey keeps things lively.

Property is rising very rapidly in this island. Real estate purchased for £250 a few years ago, has just sold for £3,000.

Mr. Spencer St. John, British Minister to Hayti, promoted to the same office in Peru, has departed thither via Jamaica.

There is trouble in the north of Hayti. Gen. Alexis Nord has been arrested and brought to Port-au-Prince, where he has been charged with insubordination to the Government. Troops have been sent to Cape Haytien to preserve order.

Coffee is rising, and is quoted at $13 50@$14.

Mr. Childers, M. P., has been on a visit to St. Thomas and has had an interview with the Superintendents of the Royal Mail Company from Jamaica, Colon, and St. Thomas. After this interview he proceeded in the mail steamer from Europe to be present at the opening of Parliament, on Feb. 5, and the Superintendents returned to their several stations in the West Indies.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—1 A. M.—The diminished pressure on Saturday over the upper lake region has moved eastward to New-York and New-England, accompanied by snow, except in the North Atlantic States. Rain areas, rapidly falling barometer, and a decided rise in temperature; brisk and high east to south winds, and generally clear weather, have prevailed in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west to-day.

The Mississippi River at Cairo and Memphis, the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Ohio at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville have continued slowly rising.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday, in the South Atlantic States, rising followed by falling barometer, north-westerly winds, shifting to south-easterly, lower temperature than on Sunday, and clear weather will prevail.

In the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, clearer, partly cloudy, and decidedly warmer weather.

In the upper lake region falling barometer, brisk, and possibly high south-east to south-west winds, cloudy and decidedly warmer weather, and probably snow.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, low barometer, partly cloudy weather over the northern portion, snow and higher temperature than on Sunday, but followed by rising barometer and north-westerly winds.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, rising, followed by falling barometer, winds backing to west or south, lower temperature, generally clear weather, and followed in the latter by rising temperature, increasing southerly winds, and snow.

In New-England, north to west winds, rising barometer, clearing and colder weather.

The Mississippi River at Cairo and Memphis will continue rising. The Ohio at Pittsburg and the Cumberland at Nashville will continue falling.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	22°	29°	3:30 P. M.	24°	32°
6 A. M.	18°	31°	6 P. M.	22°	31°
9 A. M.	20°	32°	9 P. M.	20°	29°
12 M.	21°	33°	12 P. M.	19°	28°

Average temperature yesterday.........30⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........20¾°

DROUGHT ALONG THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Reports from all the Hudson River counties show that an extraordinary drought prevails, and that in consequence thereof the farmers have great difficulty in procuring water for their stock. In all the Hudson River towns and cities the short water supply, outside of watered cities, is seriously felt.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION—A FIGHT BETWEEN THE OLD BOURBON AND THE PROGRESSIVE ELEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—THE SEVERAL CANDIDATES SKETCHED—THE PROBABLE ISSUE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Friday, Jan. 29, 1875.

The present Senatorial contest in this State presents one of the most prominent and obnoxious features of Southern political life in a very forcible light. Up to 1870 a large majority of the Democratic voters, say 8,000 in the State, were not permitted to vote, under the disfranchising clause in the Constitution then in existence. In that year the Liberal Republican movement joined with the Union Democrats, annulled that clause in the Constitution by a decided vote, and placed the State in antagonism to the present National Administration. The Legislature of that year was also moderately Democratic, the next one decidedly so. The Democrats of that period, who fostered and forced the issue which enfranchised the "Bourbons," was not of the blue blood which could be traced back to the Pocahontas strain; therefore, as soon as political rights were firmly established, they had little further use for the element which had wrought this change, except as a lever to lift themselves into power and place. In some localities there was for a time general acquiescence in their divine authority for such proceeding, but in others there was an independence of thought and action that denied it from the first, and finally gave them trouble all over the State. Liberal Democrats joined with Republicans to defeat convention nominees, and there was general political anarchy.

Henry S. Walker, of Charleston, and Johnson N. Camden, of Parkersburg, the leading candidates for United States Senator in this contest, were prominent and energetic laborers for the enfranchisement of these people, and financially and intellectually bore a good part in the fight which gave life to their decaying political lives. Camden was the banker and worker of the early organization, and has continued in that position ever since; running for Governor in 1868 in a hopeless contest with the Republicans; and again in 1872, when he had chance for success, the "Bourbon" element made a combination and defeated him. He is, perhaps, the wealthiest man in the State, and more largely identified with its material development than any other one man in the Commonwealth. He owns a bank, oil refinery, half a dozen steam-boats trading on the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, as many coal mines, and as many more manufacturing interests. He is forty-six years old, of quiet, retiring manners, and is a thorough practical business man rather than a politician. He is in favor of taxing bonds of all kinds, and a moderate inflation of the currency. He has twenty-five votes in the Legislature. Walker is a politician and not a business man. He was formerly editor of the Wheeling *Register*, and is the best writer in the State, and one of the most scholarly and able orators in the country. He was State printer for two years, and it is said gathered some means. He is about thirty-seven years of age, and his ability is his only strength in this canvass. He has twenty-four votes.

These two gentlemen represent the intelligent liberal progressive Democracy of the State, and have combined strength enough to elect either one or the other if they can transfer their men.

Opposing them are ex-Lieut. Gov. Samuel Price, who was by the accidents of the war brought into some little prominence as the second officer of the Virginia State Government during the rebellion. He was also President of the Convention of 1871, which framed the present obnoxious Constitution, which stands as a monument of Bourbon folly. He is an old man, over sixty, of vigorous constitution and aristocratic manners. He is, of course, a representative of the bitter Southern element, and in summing up his political status I cannot do better than to use the words of a prominent Democratic judge of the State, who said; "Price has learned too little, and forgotten too much to be of any further use to the State. He is a good lawyer and a good citizen, but a poor politician." He has ten votes. Allen T. Caperton is also an aspirant. When his friends nominated him in the caucus his strongest recommendation was that he had been a distinguished member in the Confederate Senate, the worst body of superannuated politicians that ever assembled in any country. He is still less capable than Price, and less fitted for the position either in intelligence or interest. He is a very bitter, malignant Southern man, of little capacity and information, and too old to learn, and it is said of him that he can see no further than the limits of the Greenbrier country in which he lives. He has three votes. Judge John Brannon is another of the Bourbons. He is also an old man of C. S. A. fame, having been a member of the Virginia Senate during the war. He is one of that class of Southern politicians for whom so much is claimed upon the score of purity and integrity, but who, for self-advancement has little scruple about breaking any pledge or sacrificing his best friends. He has eight votes. There are also several other candidates who have one vote each, and who are hanging on in the hope that political lightning may strike them.

In joint session there are eighty-nine votes—seventy-one Democrats, seventeen Republicans, and one Independent; necessary to an election, forty-five. This is the situation *in extenso*, and it is a fight entirely between the liberal, progressive Democrats, who will give force and character to political action, and the old fossils, who will in the future, as in the past, bring contempt and ridicule upon the State and her good people.

For years I have heard of the great purity of character and honor among these people, but I have never seen more dishonesty in politics than I have met with among this extreme Southern element here. They do not scruple at the "ways and means," and are willing and anxious to make any intrigue and combination to accomplish their object. There can be little doubt that the final result of this contest will be the election of Camden or Walker and the complete triumph of the better element of the Democratic Party. If by any means such should not be the case, then there will be such a division that the next vote of the State will be given in favor of the Republicans.

PARITUR PAX BELLO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If some one of the many almanac-builders would, in his prognostications for the middle month of Winter in years to come, advise us to look out for an American Institute squall, his reputation as a foreseer would not suffer, as the recorded squabbles of this venerable society yearly illustrate.

Whether the childish contentions of gentlemen organized as a body for the "advancement of science" should demand our respectful attention or our respectable ridicule might be left to the Farmers' Club or the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute for decision, since these minor bodies in the past have attempted the solution of such seemingly insoluble problems as "Do Calves Need Water?" and "Can Sheet-iron be Practically Used as a Substitute for Letter-paper and Envelopes?" besides discussing learnedly on "Geometrical Harrows," "The Domestication of the Buffalo," and "Liquefied Laughing-gas."

The present (forty-ninth annual) difficulty seems to arise from a difference of opinion between Prof. Chandler and his associates as to the awarding of the Grand Medal of Honor of the Institute for a particular invention. The announcement to the public of the trouble came in a letter from the Professor to the Board of Directors giving notice of his resignation as a member of that body, with charges of unfairness in making awards. A brother Director, in bad taste and worse grammar, replied with sneering allusions to the eminent gentleman's connection with the School of Mines and the gas companies. The Boards of Direction and Management now take up the cudgel and belabor the Professor so vigorously that an investigation of the fair and unfair affair will probably be made. Let the public, therefore, prepare for the unearthing of a new scandal, with the hope that attention paid the subject at present will save us in future from the normal growl of the real and imaginary scientists. Proceed, gentlemen, bearing constantly in mind the words of Pope:

> "In every breast there burns an active flame,
> The love of glory, or the dread of shame."

H. H. R.

CONVENTION OF THE B'NAI B'RITH.

The annual session of the Western District Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of the B'nai B'rith, the Hebrew benevolent organization, was begun yesterday morning at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 160 Third avenue. Sixty-five lodges, with 7,000 members, in New-York and New-England were represented. The whole order, which has been in existence for thirty-three years, has now a membership of over 20,000. The convention was called to order by the President, Mr. Morris Goodhart, and the convention proceeded to the election of officers for the coming year. The following-named gentlemen were elected: President, Solomon Sulzberger, of New-York; First Vice President, Dr. M. Schlesinger, of Albany; Second Vice President, A. L. Sanger, of New-York; Secretary, S. Hamberger, of New-York; Treasurer, S. Marks, of New-York. After the installation of the new officers the message of the retiring President was presented and read and referred to a committee appointed for the purpose for their action. The convention then entered upon the consideration of the new by-laws, which matter occupied them until the hour of adjournment had arrived. It is expected that the session will last during the whole of the present week.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at Stratford, Ontario, yesterday morning, in the rear of Regent Hall, which caused the destruction of a large amount of property. The following are the principal losers: McKay & Co., $26,000; Williamson & Co., $35,000; N. A. Smith & Co., $18,500; Jeffrey & McLenhans, $25,000; Archdeacon Fuller, $8,000; Matheson, $15,000, and Butler, $5,000. There were several other losses, swelling the total amount to about $145,000. It is impossible at present to state the amount covered by insurance.

A brick building in Wolcottville, Conn., owned by Roswell Scoville, of Harwinton, Conn., and occupied by Thomas Dillon, blacksmith, and William Mason, wagon-maker, was burned on Saturday. Loss, $2 500.

Yesterday morning the clothing store of H J. Gladke, and the large hardware stores of G. A. Gridley & Son, on Water street, in Elmira, N. Y., were burned. The total loss is in the neighborhood of $40,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Mary Fellows, wife of Col. John Fellows, Treasurer of the Chelsea (Mass.) Savings Bank, was so badly burned at noon to-day, from her clothes taking fire at the stove, that she died two hours afterward. Her husband was also badly burned in his efforts to extinguish the flames.

On Thursday, Charles E. Solomon took a room at the St. Charles Hotel, Philadelphia, and not making his appearance on Friday or yesterday, his room was forced open by the Police, and Solomon was found dead on his bed, with a bottle of chloroform held tightly in his hand.

William Kelley, aged thirty-five years, living at Wayne and Tulip streets, Philadelphia, while endeavoring to fill a coal-oil lamp last evening, was seriously burned by its explosion, and his wife received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

The New-England Labor Reform League began a two days' session at Cotton Hall, Boston, last evening.

There was a heavy fall of snow at Albany yesterday.

THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

JUDGE TAPPEN DENIES THE MOTION TO MAKE THE INJUNCTION PERMANENT.

In the matter of the temporary injunction obtained some time ago by Jacob Rubino from Judge Tappen, of the Supreme Court, by which the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company was enjoined from paying a dividend of three and a quarter per cent., the same Judge has just denied a motion to make the same permanent. The conclusions arrived at by Judge Tappen in his opinion, which is quite lengthy, are:

1. That the declaration of the dividend does not come within the case of a breach of trust, arising from a misapplication or a waste of funds.
2. That the Directors' power to declare and pay dividends is not questioned, and the exercise of that power will not be interfered with in the case now made.
3. That the plaintiff's acquisition of the stock after such dividend was declared and made known does not prevent this maintenance of the action for the establishment of such facts and the demand for such relief as may be advised; but that it does go to the question of enjoining payment of such dividend to the other and seemingly the great body of shareholders. By reason of these conclusions, and within the rule that where the whole equity of the bill is denied, your injunction will not be continued, and the powers of the court should be exercised with caution, deliberation, and sound discretion. (Boswell, 227, 652.)

The motion to continue the injunction *pendente lite* is denied.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

The sixteenth anniversary of the House of Mercy, situated at Eighty-sixth street, North River, was celebrated last evening in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway. Evening services were celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, assisted by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rev. Dr. Seymour. Rev. Mr. Olmstead, and Rev. Mr. Williams. Rev. Dr. Seymour then read the annual report of the institution. The house is under the care of the Sisters of St. Mary. The statistics for the past year are as follows: Number of inmates at the time of the last report, 63; received since that time, 73; whole number for the year, 136; number sent to situations during the year, 9; transferred to other institutions, 10; returned to parents and guardians, 21; left with permission, 16; died, 7; present number in the house, 79; baptisms, 7; confirmed, 7; funerals, 9; admitted to the holy communion, 7; number of services held by the chaplain, 220. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts, $23,803 43; expenses, $15,009 55, leaving a balance of $8,793 88. The following officers have also been elected for the ensuing year: Trustees, Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Charles Ely, Charles W. Sandford, William Kemble, John Pyne, Clarence G. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. George F. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rev. Dr. C. E. Swope, William C. Gilman, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, A. F. Higgins, Henri M. Braem, George McCullough Miller, and Sidney S. Harris; Managers, Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, Charles Ely, and A. F. Higgins; Secretary, John Pyne; Treasurer, A. F. Higgins; Physicians, Drs. E. B. Bronson and M. B. Man; Consulting Physicians, Drs. J. P. P. White, W. H. Draper, and G. H. Humphreys; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour. The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

A PHYSICIAN'S SINGULAR ORDERS.

Last evening A. S. Robinson, a livery-stable-keeper of Astoria, Long Island, drove up to Police Head-quarters and informed Inspector Speight, who was on duty, that he had a sick woman in a hack, and wanted to know how he should dispose of her. He informed the Inspector that the woman was a servant in the family of Mr. J. M. Blackwell, in Astoria, and that he was instructed by Dr. Taylor, who had been called in to attend her, to take her to the office of the Board of Health of this City, and he therefore brought her to Police Head-quarters. The Inspector asked Mr. Robinson what was the matter with the woman, and he replied that she appeared to have an eruption all over her face. Believing that it was a case of small-pox, the Inspector ordered the woman to be taken to the Reception Hospital at the foot of Twenty-eighth street, East River. Thither the woman was taken, and the doctor in charge said that the woman was certainly suffering from small-pox. The attention of the Board of Health will be called to the case, and the conduct of Dr. Taylor will doubtless be fully investigated.

RESULT OF A FAMILY QUARREL.

During a family quarrel last evening at No. 2,246 Second avenue, Richard Jones shot his brother-in-law, Richard McGuirran, in the head, inflicting what is believed to be a mortal wound. Both the parties live in the house indicated. Jones is married to a sister of McGuirran, and the parties have lived very unhappily together for some time. Recently, during a quarrel between McGuirran and Mrs. Jones, he beat her very severely, and Jones naturally took umbrage at this treatment of his wife, and threatened that if McGuirran did not treat his wife better he would chastise him. During Jones' absence from his home yesterday, McGuirran again quarreled with Mrs. Jones, and beat her. Soon after Jones came in, and learning what had transpired during his absence, took McGuirran to task for his conduct. A quarrel ensued, during which Jones drew a revolver and shot McGuirrin in the head. An alarm was given, and an officer of the Twelfth Precinct soon arrived and Jones surrendered himself to the policeman. He was locked up at the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street Police Station. McGuirran, who was insensible, was also conveyed to the police station, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Steinert, who was of the opinion that the wound would prove fatal. Subsequently he was removed to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital. At a late hour last night his condition was considered very critical.

HIGHWAYMEN IN GRAND STREET.

John Kane, a hardened-looking specimen, was committed, in default of $2,500 bail, by Justice Sherwood at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with highway-robbery. The complainant, Mr. Julius B. Hensel, of No. 277 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, stated that on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, he entered a liquor store on Grand street, between Lewis and Goerck streets. After taking a drink he left the store, and noticed that three men, one of whom he identified as the prisoner, followed him. Before he had gone half a block he was attacked and knocked down by them, and then robbed of his watch, worth $50, and $15 in cash. He called loudly for help, and Officer Van Ranst, of the Thirteenth Precinct, came to his assistance. The three highwaymen fled, and, after a good chase, the officer captured Kane, but the other two escaped.

FAMILY LIFE AND TRAINING.

DIFFICULTIES OF HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION.

REV. DR. BELLOWS AT ALL SOULS' CHURCH—PRUSSIA THE BEST EDUCATED NATION—A GENERATION OF UNTRAINED PARENTS IN THIS COUNTRY—WANT OF RELIGIOUS SYSTEM IN THE SCHOOLS—THE MORAL LIFE OF THE COUNTRY A HINDRANCE—IMPATIENT OF DETAILS—STEPS TOWARD A CURE.

At the Sunday evening services held yesterday at All Souls' Church, corner of Twentieth street and Fourth avenue, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Bellows, delivered the first of a series of sermons to be preached on family life and the training of children. The subject selected for the opening discourse was "Obstacles to Domestic Happiness and Household Training in our Age and National Circumstances." Dr. Bellows took his text from the nineteenth chapter of St. Matthew, beginning with the thirteenth verse: "Then were there brought unto Him little children that He should put his hands on them and pray; and the disciples rebuked them. But Jesus said, suffer little children and forbid them not to come unto Me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Doubtless the disciples, he said, thought Jesus too much engrossed with more important matters to be obstructed by children. Therefore, when anxious and affectionate parents brought their children to Him they would have prevented them. But our Lord took a different view, and said to them, "Make room for the children, and forbid them not to come unto Me." And, according to one account, He took them in His arms and blessed them; according to another, He laid His hands upon them; but, according to both, He said, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." He desired to give his discourse that evening upon family love and the training of youth, and he used the word training to distinguish his aim from what was ordinarily understood in the term education. When Solomon said, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." and when Paul told the dwellers of Ephesus to bring up their children in the fear of the Lord, these precepts had no relation to the schooling of children, but to the right training of them in the household, and it was of the domestic nature of moral and parental government he, therefore, desired to speak. The present discourse would do little more than prepare the ground by an examination of our national circumstances.

He would begin with a brief review of the past in its bearing on the subject. There was nothing new in the anxiety which modern Christianity manifested in the education of youth. It was doubtful if the ancient nations had not as definite views on the training of children as we ourselves. In the writings of the Old Testament, as well as in the classical authors, it had been always recognized as an obvious truth that youth was the season for training and disciplining the mind and character; and certainly this love for children, because of their ignorance and dependence upon those around them, was not modern nor especially Christian, but a thoroughly human affection. The parental fondness and a sense of this necessity had in all ages made children an object of anxiety; and though youth was naturally regarded as a season of recognized importance it by no means followed that education had been anywhere systematically or successfully pursued. Either parents were left to educate their children as they pleased, or not educate them at all, or the State took the matter in hand from the necessity of self-preservation, and insisted upon having the children brought up as good citizens and soldiers, that they might render it some service. Probably the best educated nation in our day was not one of the two freest, America or England, but Prussia, where Government undertakes not only the intellectual and physical, but also the moral, discipline of its young subjects. But the best and most efficient training was also the most difficult. In this country we had no option in the matter. We were committed to a separation between the Church and the State, and between mental and moral government. What was undertaken as a duty by other States was in this country thrown back upon the parents themselves. That accounted for the unsatisfactory condition which existed in the training of American youth. It was the testimony of skillful school teachers abroad, that American boys and girls were least governable. It was for this reason almost impossible to get entrance for them into the German gymnasium. The only training consistent with our form of society was also the most costly, and implied the largest amount of experience, wisdom, and self-devotion. It also implied the the necessities of a generation. But how was this to be effected when the teachers themselves were ignorant of parental training, having received their own discipline in the school of adversity at a time when the exigencies of our country formed a sort of national education in themselves? The parents now on the stage grew up under exceptional national circumstances—circumstances which constituted the moral discipline and the school of character in themselves. They naturally expect their children to find amid ease and prosperity the same moral training which they attained through adversity—the necessities of toil and continued self-control. Their children, no doubt, found something wholesome in the atmosphere of such parents, but they got no training from them; a thing the parents did not think necessary for them, never having any such themselves. And now the training of the youth of the country was in the hands of a generation of parents with little training of their own. This was the main cause of the unsettled condition of the training of the rising generation in America.

There was another difficulty with the nature of our religious system or want of system in our schools. There was, therefore, a demand made on the original choice and individual preferences of parents in regard to the training of their children. And everything entirely depended on the energy of the individual family. There was little or no public sentiment to help the moral training of youth, and therefore the household became a sort of private experiment in education. One family pursued one system, another quite the opposite. One adopted a system of indulgence, the other one of restriction. One controls, the other abandons them to almost unbounded liberty. One has them taught in the public schools, the other by private masters in their own households. One thinks children should never learn anything which they cannot understand, the other inculcates and communicates ideas with the expectation that they may become useful in after years. In the midst of this individual difference of caprice, no one is encouraged by the support of his neighbors. On the contrary, by the opposite course pursued by his neighbors, it is easy to see how difficult is the task of bringing up children wisely and well in our American society.

There was another fundamental difficulty to be met with. The entire moral life of the country and the state of things brought about by our material development of resources, and by prosperous times, the domestic and social ambition which animates our people, the pride of life, the high-living so general, the dangerous competition in business, the corrupting of morals, the separation of husbands and wives, the one providing the means, the other spending it to keep up extravagant household expenditure, the separation of children from any knowledge or participation in family life, the early sense of personal importance they imbibe, the gradual weakening of self-denial, the false views of life and character—all these things were presented as the result of our national prosperity. And it had been asked, How could parents, wearied with business anxiety and social solicitude, have any time for the direct labors and systematic training of their children? Were not such parents in the greatest temptation to think that family government was not intended to be the most important influence for the training of children?

The truth was that we were naturally becoming very impatient of details of every kind. We want to do up business, religion, and education in a lump. Such was the growing tendency of the times, the perilous times, that were bringing in the dangers of despotism. Generous sentiments were substituted for careful habits of discipline, which was abandoned in favor of certain fine and general resolutions. It was the peril of our business that men substituted show, and paid enormous rents, and expected to make rapid fortunes, and intrusted its management to strangers, instead of having a personal supervision over it, and moderate expectations and patient industry and life-long labor. It was the peril of our domestic life, and the cause of domestic happiness being sacrificed, that people were so ambitious for splendid suites of rooms and showy carpets, splendid mirrors and costly furniture. And it was the peril of our education that it was intrusted to costly teachers to perform the duties which none but devoted parents could so properly perform. It was obvious that in this state of things, while parental and domestic teaching was imperatively necessary it was also peculiarly difficult. So deeply were many parents impressed with the difficulty of training their children satisfactorily under the moral and political influences by which they were surrounded, that at all sacrifices they flee, like Joseph, into the interior of the country, where there is some hope of seclusion, or they go away to Europe. It was wise to run away from dangers of the kind he referred to. But young people should be brought up where they are to live, Americans in America, citizens in the City. We cannot avoid our national circumstances or our social and domestic atmosphere. We must recognize it.

But I am expending all the time in describing the difficulties of our task without yet proposing any means of accomplishing it. The first step toward a cure was the distinct recognition of the disease. No difficulty can be surmounted until it is first plainly seen and confessed. Our domestic problem was an entirely new one. It never before existed as it exists in this country. They were trying to bring up their children under circumstances entirely peculiar to themselves, so special and novel were the experiences, and so different from anything that had before existed in the Old World. Of course the same influences which affect them have already seriously affected us. If we were more patient in working out all the details of life and less ambitious of success in its vulgar forms; fonder of more substantial reading, and less devoted to the gossip of the newspaper; if we personally cultivated higher tastes and carefully controlled physical appetites, and were less influenced by the party spirit of sectarian zeal, and of political excitement, of social emulation, and domestic rivalry; if we were wise enough to understand the circumstances of the generation and of the times in which we live, we might also be wise enough to govern and train our children. The difficulty lies back of the place where it is occasionally put. "Who shall keep the keepers" was a classical question. Who shall train the trainers; who shall school the schoolmasters? They remembered the difficulty was at first experienced in placing the ship's compass beyond the reach of the influence of the mass of metal in the ship, and it was found that an elevation above this mass was the best place. And what position or place can save the young guardians of our children from the perilous influences with which they were constantly surrounded. Do parents expect to set bad examples, to hurry and worry through their business and exhibit a want of temper to their children, to bring anxious and gloomy feelings home, and hope to have their sons and daughters love their society? Do they think to indulge in wholesale denunciations of their neighbors, to talk at home of political excitements and of murders, of great insurrections, of theatrical performances and have their young children sitting round their table, and expect that they will cultivate a taste for history, for painting or sculpture, or other elevating influences? It could not be so. If our natural circumstances had brought our men and women up impatient of details, superficial in their knowledge, fond of excitement, and intemperate of speech, if husbands and wives were not what they ought to be at home, then let them not wonder at what they see in their children. To train them up properly first required that we should train ourselves. When we do this we may hope to possess wisdom and power to train our children to good and in the ways of virtue, peace, and piety.

THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

SERMON BY REV. R. HEBER NEWTON—PROMINENT PHASES OF DISHONESTY IN TRADE—CHEATING AMONG PUBLISHERS—THE BANKRUPT PAYING HIS DEBTS A CURIOSITY—WALL STREET ON A PAR WITH BADEN-BADEN—A LACK OF TRADE ETHICS.

Christ Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, was filled last evening by a cultivated audience to hear the fourth of the course of sermons on "Christianity and Social Morals." Rev. R. Heber Newton, of the Anthon Memorial Church, in West Forty-eighth street, preached the sermon upon the "Morals of Trade.' He began by speaking of the importance of the truths underlying morality in commercial enterprises. Trade occupied so great a share of attention in the present times, and was so sedulously followed, that it was of prime necessity that its basic principles should not only be well understood, but be universally carried into practice. Trade begat selfishiness, and unless this instinct was curbed by higher ideas it would ruin not only trade but those who pursued it. Trade, to be successful in the highest sense, must conform not only to good morals, but receive its inspiration from religion. Veracity and honesty were as essential to trade as light is to day, and no finer instances of moral power could be found in either ancient or modern history than facts showing how implicitly men engaged in trade have relied simply upon the word of their fellow-men and their confidence in their honesty in transactions in which, if truth or honesty failed, ruin would be the result. The confidence that a man's word was as good as his bond was the cement of trade. Great commercial nations were always honest nations while their commerce lasted, their decay dating from the time they lapsed from honesty and veracity in their dealings. Honesty in trade made remote nations depend upon and trust each other. Men personally ignorant of each other, did business involving millions, on the basis of mutual confidence and trust. In all great financial crises it had been shown that those who weathered the storm, were those who had traded honestly, faithfully, and within their means. Over-trading was dishonest, and it was dishonest to incur responsibilities which, in the nature of things, one would not probably be able to meet. Honest trade abhorred and purged commercial enterprises of rascality, and it was the vigor of this principle that threw to the surface and exposed dishonest practices, and sloughed them as bad humors are thrown from the human system. This showed the real vigor and healthiness of trade. It was not to be expected that dishonest practices would not exist, but the fact that they were exposed as soon as found and condemned, although not as heartily as could be wished, was a good sign, and was action tending in the right direction. Overcharging, undermeasurement, undervaluation in invoices, lying advertisements, and gambling speculations were prominent phases of commercial dishonesty too frequently exhibited nowadays. There seemed to be an opinion abroad that certain things not tolerated in private life are allowable in trade, and that there were two codes of morality, one for trade and the other for private life; and some went so far as to argue that deception was not only allowable but was necessary in trade. But in this they deceived themselves more than they did others, as they almost universally found out in the long run. There was great dishonesty in the book trade; men regarding themselves highly moral did not scruple to ignore trade rights not protected by law, and, because there was no international copyright law, would pirate the works of foreigners and unblushingly pocket the proceeds of this crime against good morals. Where was the bankrupt who, exempted by law from paying his debts, would pay them if he afterward had the means? When such a thing was done it was heralded forth as something to be wondered at, and yet it ought to be more a matter of wonder that a man should not perform such a simple act of justice as to render unto his fellow-men their just due. There should be no difference between legal debts and moral debts; if a man was morally in debt to another, no law could wipe out that moral obligation; it was a matter between his conscience and his God, and unless he acquitted his conscience, God would not acquit him. The wild speculative fever in this country was born of dishonesty, and bore its legitimate fruits in the ruin of thousands. Speculations involving the happiness of multitudes should be guarded with more than usual care. Speculations involving only the payment of differences in value, and not calling for actual transfers of property, were simply betting schemes and gambling operations of the worst kind. Wall street in this respect was on a par with Baden-Baden, only it was worse, in so far as it was more hypocritical in covering its gambling transactions with the flimsy veil of commercial or financial operations. The common gambler was liable to arrest and indictment, but the gamblers who ruined hundreds and thousands in the name of trade were exempt from indictment or imprisonment. This financial and commercial gambling was an evil that should be reached by law, if men could not be shamed by healthy public opinion from engaging in it. Men, calling themselves honest, and holding high positions socially, had, under the names of banking-houses, accepted, and not only accepted but had sought and solicited, the hard earnings of hundreds and thousands of poor people with one hand, and converted them with the other in schemes which, if fair on the surface, would not bear the investigation that ought to have been given them by men using the money of the poor for their promotion.

The London *Times* had cynically asked the other day, "Where is your commercial morality?" as if such a thing did not exist, or, if it did, was of such a weak character as not to be able to make itself felt. There was commercial morality, however, and a good deal of it, for if this was not so, trade would soon cease to exist. Care must be used not to be too sweeping in denunciations of commercial immorality, or, instead of curing the evils that really do exist, they will only become aggravated in extent by a general feeling that there is no honesty in trade and no need for any. The custom had become too prevalent of calling this the great era of fraud. History showed that fraud has existed from the most ancient times in all kinds of trade; and in centuries past thousands of cases such as are now spread all over the civilized world in a day, were never brought to public attention at all, or, if so, in a very circumscribed way; and then there was a thousand times more trade now than in ancient times, or even a few centuries back. One great evil that now existed was a lack of special technical education in the science of the ethics of trade. There should be a code of trade ethics, and our youth should be trained to such a knowledge as to always be able to distinguish between right and wrong in commercial dealings. The demand nowadays for cheap things put a premium on fraud, for it stimulated the production of inferior articles, to be represented as above their value. No counsels of the Church could prevent fraud, if society substantially says, Get money—honestly if you can, but, anyway, get money. The true way was to abide by the golden rule in business as in private life. Honesty and veracity were not enough in trade without righteousness and self-denial. Many trades and professions carried on honestly and truthfully were in themselves wrong and demoralizing to the human race. What merchant said to himself, "What ought I ask?" It is too frequently the case. "How much can I get?" Thus arose a variety of prices for articles of the same description, and the honest buyer was often deceived by the dishonest and greedy seller. Traders are, too frequently, bitter rivals to each other, lie about each other, crowd each other, and stride to opulence over the financially dead bodies of their weaker rivals. This course disintegrated men and nations, and produced frauds and bloodshed. There was no good reason why trade should not be so conducted as to bind men into a brotherhood. There was capital and labor enough to-day going to waste in warfare to make all the deserts blossom as the rose, and raise mankind to that plane which it ought to occupy. The battle-fields of the great strikes were the results of greed and selfishness, and misconception of the divine equities which should, and do underlie all truly successful trade. When selfishness was turned into justice, competition into reciprocal interest, and the greatest good—not for the greatest number—but for all, became the maxim of those engaged in trade, then would God's blessing be given, and the millennium of trade be at hand.

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MARRIED.

TRIPLER—DAVIS.—On Thursday. Jan. 28, 1875, at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, CHARLES E. TRIPLER to ISABEL S. DAVIS, all of this City.

DIED.

BERRY.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 30, suddenly, of embolism of the heart, THOMAS S. BERRY, born March 27, 1817.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 115 West 44th st., Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BENEDICT.—At her residence, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday morning, Jan. 29, DEBORAH COLES, widow of Gen. James Benedict, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services on Monday, Feb. 1. at 1:30 o'clock.

BULL.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, 29th inst., CHARLES GUION, son of James M. Bull, Esq., in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.

COCHRAN.—Suddenly, at Amsterdam, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN, formerly of this City.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

CLARK.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, Rev. SAMUEL A. CLARK, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, aged 53 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, at 11:30 o'clock.

CLYDE.—On Sabbath morning, of Bright's disease, GEORGE S. H. CLYDE, youngest son of the late George (deceased) and Isabella Clyde.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Robert J. Clyde, and the members of the Sixth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 437 Lexington av., on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

F COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.—The members of this company are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, GEORGE S. H. CLYDE, from his late residence, No. 437 Lexington av., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 1:30 o'clock.

E. O. BIRD, Captain.

DAY.—At Catskill, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 29, 1875, MARY RODMAN, wife of George B. Day.

Funeral at 2:30 P. M., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

DANIELS.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, THOMAS E. DANIELS, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 104 West 45th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon.

FREEMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, MARTHA G., beloved wife of Edward M. Freeman, in the 30th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 641 Leonard st., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HUTCHINSON.—At Riverhead, Long Island, on the 26th ult., Mrs. ANNA HUTCHINSON, aged 86.

KEENE.—On Sunday morning, the 31st ult., SAMUEL S. KEENE, in his 29th year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Montrose, N. J., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves New-York at 11:15 A. M., Morris and Essex Railroad.

LETSON.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 29, WILLIAM WARREN LETSON, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of the Atlas Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 233 4th st., corner of West 10th st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 1:30 P. M.

MACFARLAN.—Suddenly, on Sabbath morning, ANNIE S., daughter of Duncan and Hannah Macfarlan.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, at Hawthorne, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M. Remains to be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

NEWCOMB.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875, ELIZABETH NEWCOMB, widow of Hon. Obadiah Newcomb, deceased, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Dr. O. Newcomb, No. 233 East 12th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

O'BRIEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at 5 A. M., WILLIAM C. O'BRIEN, aged 38 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Lawrence R. Kerr, Esq., also members of various associations to which deceased belonged, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 455 2d av., on Monday morning, Feb. 1, at 9:30 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to the Church of the Epiphany, 21st st. and 2d av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

OGILBY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 31, MARY, daughter of the late Rev. John D. Ogilby, D. D., in the 28th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

O'HARE.—On Friday, Jan. 29, Mrs. MARY ANN O'HARE, aged 85 years.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 226 East 20th st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PUNNETT.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, in the 13th year of her age, ESTHER, eldest child of Rev. T. W. and Mrs. Punnett.

Funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock, from St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

POND.—At Milford, Conn., Jan. 30, suddenly, of scarlet fever, CECIL LAWRENCE, youngest child of Charles H. and Mary E. Pond, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 9 and 12 o'clock.

PILLOT.—At Madison, Fla., on the 21st inst., HENRY R., son of A. P. Pillot.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 1, on arrival of the Morris and Essex train leaving New-York at 1:10 o'clock P. M.

RAYMOND.—At Northeast, Penn., JOHN RAYMOND, in the 80th year of his age.

RUSSELL.—At No. 206 Elm st., Newark, N. J., on the 28th inst., JAMES, younger son of Grace and the late William Russell, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his uncle, Thomas Russell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence as above, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock.

SAWYER.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1875, of consumption, ROSWELL HOPKINS SAWYER, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough st., near Stuyvesant av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M. Fulton avenue cars to Stuyvesant av.

SHAAFF.—In this City, on the 30th inst., HELEN KEY, wife of John T. Shaaff, and daughter of the late Peyton A. Key, Esq., of Kentucky.

The funeral services will take place at the Union Square Hotel, at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

SPENCER.—In San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, after a brief illness, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, FRANCIS SPENCER, youngest son of the late Charles C. Spencer, aged 27 years.

His remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery, San Francisco, Cal.

WOLFE.—In Lincoln st., Jersey City, Jan. 29, JENNIE, wife of Rev. G. L. Wolfe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH—Use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST WHAT IS THE best punisher of worms, and the easiest taken, and he will reply, BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges. Every one engaged in selling drugs knows this fact. For children, and even adults, who are sometimes troubled with worms, these comfits are just the thing.

IF ANY ONE SHOULD UNFORTUNATELY suffer from a bruise, the most certain relief from the pain and the speediest remedy for the removal of evil results is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It sets the blood in active circulation, the coagulation is broken up, and discoloration removed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The members of the American Institute who are in favor of a reform in the present mismanagement of the institute and the recent stealthy attempt to change the charter without the knowledge and consent of the members for the selfish ends of a few office-holders, respectfully invite all members so opposed to meet every day and evening at their head-quarters, No. 838 Broadway, where all information will be furnished, and a protest ready for signature.

H. J. NEWTON, President.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

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DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 152 Franklin st., THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
JOHN ROBINSON, President.
WILLIAM H. BAKER, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University place, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock. G. I. HUNTER, Pres't. G. W. LUCKEY, Sec.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Feb. 1, 1875: Nos. 5, 20, 26, 42, 69, 96, 101, 102.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

First Monday's motion calendar will be called at 11:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—Sutton vs. Davis, impleaded, &c.
2—Ross vs. Wood et al.
3—Cayhes et al. vs. Sharpe et al.
4—Wright et al. vs. Williams.
5—Worth Penn. Iron Co. vs. Demarest.
6—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.
7—People State of N. Y. vs. Erie R. Co.
8—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
9—Mundorf vs. Mundorf, Administrator, &c.
10—De Llamosas vs. De Llamosas.
11—Wiggins vs. The Lancaster Ins. Co.
12—McCloskey vs. The Mayor, &c.
13—Shields vs. N. Y., B. & M. R. R. Co.
14—Howell vs. Moore.
15—Thompson vs. Gould et al.
16—Whittaker vs. Gregory.
17—Singer, by Guardian, vs. Keeler.
18—Pratt et al. vs. Amer. Nickel Plating Co.
Issues of Law and Fact.
122—King vs. McNamara et al.

Nos.
72—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c.
61—Wilkin, Executor, vs. Cram.
123—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Seagrave et al.
127—Stahlin vs. McGuinness.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.
132—Die Deutche Evangelische Lutheran, &c., vs. Mayor of N. Y.
137—Valentine vs. Fitzgerald et al.
138—Same vs. Same.
139—Armstrong vs. Purdy, impleaded, &c.
144—Jordan et al. vs. Forster, &c.
145—Shaw vs. Chamberlain et al.
146—Dreyer vs. Heyman.
147—Kelly vs. Brumagin.
149—Sink, Administrator, vs. Sink.
154—Halstead vs. Seaman.
155—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
157—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
158—Shaw vs. Heyman et al.
159—Odell vs. Odell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1018—Carter vs. N. Y. & L. Mfg. Co.
998—Brown vs. Peters et al.
888—Hart vs. Wilkins.
338—Cohen vs. Pinski.
1062—Brickford, by guardian, vs. Sutton.
1896—Richter vs. Wise.
154—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, et al.
1266—McCall, ex'r, &c., vs. Jenkins.
88—Morehead vs. McNamee.
1122½—Jacoby vs. Ayres.
680—Clussman vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1592½—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.
410½—Parker et al. vs. Patterson.

Nos.
448—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
184—Quassaick National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell.
348—Wood vs. Erie R. Co.
462—St. Nicholas National Bank vs. National Bank State of N. Y.
824—Smith vs. Webb.
460—Ocean National Bank of N. Y. vs. Walbridge et al.
714—Macfarland vs. Hartford and New-York Steam-boat Co.
572—Jerome vs. Clarke et al.
368—Green vs. Duncan.
1402—Wease et al. vs. Ryckman, impl'd.
640—Alexander vs. Bruner et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1557½, 912, 915, 1887, 2179, 295, 1589½, 1591½, 2111, 2113, 1593½, 2107, 1325, 963, 979, 1187, 1445, 523, 877, 685½, 1119, 1715, 997, 527, 783.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Freedman, J.

Nos.
1—Newfield vs. Opperman.
2—Allen vs. Reynolds.
3—Smith vs. Fellows.
4—Carpenter vs. Engelskircher.
5—Pollock vs. Brennan.
6—Am. Pop. Life Ins. Co. vs. O'Neil et al.
7—Morgan vs. Holladay.
8—Cousinery et al. vs. Pearsall et al.
9—Johnson vs. William, Executor.
10—Griffith vs. Burk.
11—Goodman vs. Martinett.
12—McMicken vs. Laurence
13—Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
14—Trustees, &c., Columbia College.
15—Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.
16—Smith vs. Frost.
17—Horner et al. vs. Aborn.
18—McQuade vs. Irwin.
19—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mut. Insurance Co.

Nos.
20—Am. Cor. Iron Co. vs. Eisner et al.
21—Doyle et al. vs. Lord, Jr., et al.
22—Roberts vs. White et al., Executors.
23—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.
24—Harrison vs. Tincker.
25—Fagnan vs. Fox.
26—Jones vs. Norwood.
27—Clark vs. Flanagan et al
28—Richards et al. vs. Woodruff et al.
29—Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.
30—Goldsberg vs. Dougherty.
31—Blant vs. Rinaldo.
32—Hoffman vs. Treadwell.
33—Wilson vs. King.
34—Porter, Executor, vs. Parmly.
35—Roderigas vs. East River S. Inst.
36—Roderigas, Adm'x, vs. East River S. Inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—Lewis, Trustee, &c., vs. Russel.
2—McManus vs. McManus.
Issues of Fact.
1—Johnston vs. Johnston.
2—Winthrop vs. Levinger.
3—Weed vs. Weed.
4—Ramson vs. Columbia I. & M. Co. et al.
5—N. Y. Steam Power Co. vs. Reilly.
6—Payne vs. Derby.
7—Wright vs. Equit. Life Ass. Society of U. S. et al.
8—Haas vs. Haas et al.
9—Porter vs. Coe et al.
10—Storrs vs. Bartly.
11—McKeever vs. McKeever.
12—Gale vs. Fox et al.
13—German Ex. Bank, &c., vs. Meyer.
14—Harrigan vs. Regan.
15—Republic of Peru vs. Rieves.
16—Peck vs. Harrison.
17—Fithian vs. Kohlsaat.
18—Lathrop vs. Lathrop.
19—Coulter vs. Klaber.
20—Wolf vs. Hart.
21—Gans vs. Ridgely.
22—Bassett vs. Prescott.
23—Leonard vs. Mahon.
24—McConnell vs. McConnell.
25—Carody vs. Steiger.
26—Young vs. Elbert.
27—Fernandez vs. Nicoll.
28—Smith vs. Tighe et al.
29—Grady vs. Todd.
30—Coleman vs. St. John.
31—Baldemas vs. Algie et al.

Nos.
32—Coleman vs. Maurer.
33—Coleman vs. Mulford.
34—Coleman vs. Rosenstein.
35—Coleman vs. Dixon.
36—Cont. L. Ins. Co. vs. Caldwell.
37—Nafis vs. Robinson.
38—Illert vs. Illert.
39—Wehle vs. Sullivan.
40—Crane vs. Cassin.
41—Caroll vs. Decker.
42—Jacques vs. Duryee.
43—Fleischl vs. Robert.
44—Palmer et al. vs. H. S. H. M. Co. et al.
45—Offenger et al. vs. De Wolf.
46—Stillwell vs. Kelly.
47—Brague vs. Winter.
48—Lathrop vs. Biddle.
49—Shether et al. vs. Jacobs.
50—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
51—Rae vs. The Mayor, &c.
52—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.
53—Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c.
54—Macklin vs. Rinaldo et al.
55—Smith vs. Reynolds et al.
56—Matthews vs. The Mayor, &c.
57—Faulks vs. Kamp.
58—Wright et al. vs. Strouse.
59—Childs et al. vs. Connor et al.
60—Crosby vs. Watts.
61—Arosemena vs. Hinckley.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
813—American Cotton Waste Co. vs. Kelso et al.
1031—Starin vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
583—Ward et al. vs. Turl et al.
351—Simon vs. Park Fire Insurance Co.
855—Brown vs. Lett.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.
849—Schlesinger vs. Koehler.
717—Silver et al. vs. Hunter et al.

Nos.
887—Simon vs. Lissner et al.
699½—Hamilton vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
721—Purdy vs. Spelman.
199—Gibbons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
753—Weiss vs. Brennan, Sheriff
585—Stoker vs. B. and N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.
197—Nelson, Jr., Sun Mutual Insurance Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
28—Fowler et al vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
910—Mannheim vs. Kochler.
880—Coody vs. Erie R. R. Co.
992—McCaldin vs. Risley.
924—Robinson vs. Weinberger et al.
540—Kemble vs. Dana.
876—Brassington vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
846—Graves vs. Freeman, impleaded.

Nos.
868—Talcott vs. Belding.
734—Bull's Head Bank of New-York vs. McFeeters et al.
903—Mathes vs. Long.
882—Voltz vs. Fourth National Bank.
126—Benfield vs. Phenix Insurance Co.
930—Righter vs. Scully.
694—Chambovet et al. vs. Cagney.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—Atlantic & Pac. Tel. Co. vs. W. U. Tel. Co.
2—Burke vs. Murphy.
3—Palmer et al. vs. Kotte et al.
4—Shields vs. The Mayor.
5—Swoboda vs. The Mayor.
6—Schaffer vs. The Mayor.
7—Hafner vs. The Mayor.
8—Jarvis vs. The Mayor.
9—Hatch vs. Churchill.
10—Murray vs. Raymond.
11—Pearlstrom vs. Bennett.
12—Levy, as Receiver, vs. Newhorn et al.
13—Ferguson vs. Mitchell.
14—Bates vs. Pelton.
15—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
16—Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. vs. Standard Union M'f'g. Co.
17—Dudley vs. Browning.
18—Bangs vs. Blue Ridge R. R. Co.
19—Kurner vs. Kurner.
20—Bartholomew vs. Gano.
21—McPherson vs. Davis.
22—Cambios vs. Wheeler.
23—Nilen vs. Warren.
24—Selby vs. Selby.
25—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan
26—Sullivan vs. Graham.
27—Buhl vs. Buhl.
28—Sahm vs. Buhl.

Nos.
29—Thompson vs. Thompson.
30—Reed vs. Gannon.
31—Trowbridge vs. Moore.
32—Renauld vs. Cullman.
33—Burke vs. Hone.
34—Slade vs. Taylor.
35—Kuhn vs. Miller.
36—Stewart vs. The Mayor.
37—Griswold v. Dows.
38—Leger, Jr., vs. Millett.
39—Lyons vs. Isabeau.
40—Donovan vs. O'Connor.
41—Wenman vs. Jardine.
42—Eldridge vs. Vance.
43—Kenny, executor, &c., vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings, &c.
44—Woods vs. McCrystle et al.
45—Bussell vs. Hall.
46—Havens vs. Klein.
47—Reed vs. Wilson.
48—Staats vs. Bristow, ass'e.
49—Ladd vs. Caplin.
50—Gessner vs. Briant.
51—Capron et al. vs. Thompson.
52—Stokes vs. Cassidy.
53—McGuinness et al. vs. Schmitt et al.
54—Underhill vs. Parker.
55—Haask vs. Haask.
56—Oatley vs. Fettretch.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
1098—West vs. Rosenstein.
2177—Bruns vs. The Mayor
1154—Kicke vs. Brennan.
2301—Sparks vs. The Mayor.
2339—Lanigan vs. The Mayor.
1370—Johnson vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1870—McGrane, Administratrix, vs. The Mayor.
1093—Davis, Receiver, vs. Brown.
2362—McGowan vs. The Mayor.
1116—Vanderbilt vs. Erie Railway Co.
1105—Consol. Coal Co. vs. Wilson.
1223—Herman et al. vs. Oberle.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devoe.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2182—Reilly vs. The Mayor
1212—Howland et al. vs. Murphy.
1230—Mead vs. Brennan.
969—Peak vs. Weber.
2233—Quinn vs. The Mayor
2173—Vanderpoel vs. The Mayor.
1432—Pacific Bank vs. Gerson et al.
119—Schreiber vs. Wagner.

Nos.
749—Nat. Park Bank vs. German-Am. Bank.
1260—Freund vs. Mirsch.
1263½—Macaulay vs. The Mayor, &c.
1264—Georget vs. Pack.
1265—Security Bk., City of N. Y., vs. Nat. Bk.
1266—Elevated R. R. Co. vs. Place et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2626—Slevin vs. Connors.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Hetsel.
1099—Platt vs. Wilson et al.
1155—Graphic Co. vs. N. Y., W. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1293—McDougall vs. Farley.
1357—Kreudelbach vs. Hurd.
1365—Smith vs. Gierke.
1368—Tibbetts vs. McCarthy.

Nos.
1381—Robinson vs. Combs.
1247—Carpenter vs. Boynton.
1105—Schmitt vs. Goettler.
890—Carlsen vs. Firminick.
1140—Downey et al. vs. Cavenagh.
1297—Hennessy vs. Bartlett.
1599—Stults vs. Harrison.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
784—Carpenter vs. Higgins.
1211—Du Bois vs. Hull et al.
1381—Robinson vs. Coombs.
3954—Reed vs. Ringle.
1393—Turl et al. vs. P. & R. C. L. B. & P. Co.
1395—Whitmore vs. Bates.
1397—Keating et al. vs. Klein.
1398—Dugan vs. Dunn.

Nos.
1399—Klauber vs. Reidinger.
1400—Fessler vs. Cohn.
1403—Legrain vs. Merrill et al.
1410—Cromien vs. Blossom.
1412—Feurstein vs. Isidor et al.
1413—Kohn vs. Mehesy.
1414—Levenson et al. vs. Ulman et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1001—Maschell vs. Truffler.
481—Nason vs. Bennett.
1654—Bogardus vs. Daly.
1305—Rouss vs. Lorenz.
2599—Seymour vs. Jenkins.
1102—Laffon et al. vs. Reilly.
2735—Heyman vs. Daly.
905—Martin et al. vs. McLewell et al.
503—O'Brien vs. Dempsey.
562—Williams vs. N. Y. & Rich'd G. Co.
1073—Stevens Mill & L. Co. vs. N.-Y., B. & Montreal Railroad Co.
1146—Wood vs. Holland.
1722—Stuart et al. vs. Fox et al.
1858—Dunnahaut vs. McCormack et al.
1859—Same vs. Same.
2034—Same vs. Same.
1913—Chadbourne vs. Redmond.
2343—Baene et al. vs. Serrall et al.
2374—Colyer et al. vs. Field.
58—Brown vs. Boyd.
2492—Heilbuth vs. Formes.
2450—Coles vs. Green.
2502—Arnold et al. vs. Beach et al.
2503—Cameron vs. Same.
5823—Clendinen vs. Crossen et al.

Nos.
2538—Vandefarr vs. Kassinger
2548—Schwab vs. Sanders.
2556—Fisher vs. Cahoone.
2558—Perry et al. vs. Bierce
2598—Greene et al. vs. Cohn.
2612—Juillard vs. Opwenheim.
2639—Marlot et al. vs. Bradbury et al.
2659—Halle vs. Wice et al.
2511—Kerrigan vs. Wilson.
2459—Duryee vs. Rhodes.
2451—Morgan vs. Haas.
2402—Finkenaur vs. Daly, impl'd.
2490—Slote et al. vs. Hastie.
2533—Rosenthal vs. Rooney et al.
254—Tompkins vs. Magonigle et al.
2630—Goodman vs. Herman et al.
2637—Wallach vs. Hastie.
2725—Hartmann vs. Nicolai.
2505—Callman vs. Rauth.
2166—Hawes, &c., vs. Wilde.
2082—Hewlett vs. Kern.
439—Byrne vs. Van Tulo Manufacturing Co.
957—Hughes vs. Meyers et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Ryan and Thomas O'Connor, robbery.
James Brennan, robbery.
William Gill, robbery.
Catharine Quinn, felonious assault and battery.
John Chambers, rape.
John Gray and William Smith, burglary.
John McCarthy, burglary.
Thomas Deglan, burglary.
Otto Oswald, burglary.
Joseph Gaffney, burglary.
Robert L. A. Clark, grand larceny.
Charles H. Carroll, grand larceny.
Lillie Chistie, grand larceny.
Thomas Carlton, grand larceny.
Mary A. Doyle and Mary A. Lyon, grand larceny.
Dennis Collins, grand larceny.
Helen Willer, grand larceny.
Oswald Richards, false pretenses.
Peter Gilmartin and Richard Hoy, false pretenses.
George Williams, petit larceny.
John Coswell, petit larceny.
Jeremiah Daly, assault and battery.
John H. McDowell, assault and battery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Gray, burglary.
Margaret Phalon, grand larceny, two cases.
Louis Anderson, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Wilcox Silver-plate Co. vs. Green; Obermann vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Company; opinions. Gilman vs. Gilman; order settled.

By Judge Donohue.

Bright vs. Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company; motion denied.
Butler vs. Wehle; Stillwell vs. Shimmel; granted.
Gill vs. Guardian Savings Institution; Hoffman vs. Treadwell; Randolph vs. Williams; memorandum.
Devlin vs. Devlin; order granted.
Wait vs. Weller; motion granted.
Hoffman vs. Treadwell; allowance granted.
Russell vs. Russell; decree denied.
Treadwell vs. Hoffman: allowance granted.
Sutton vs. Sutton; denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Staats vs. Bristow; receiver appointed; memorandum for counsel.
Pike vs. Cohen et al.; injunction modified, (opinion.)

THE FEBRUARY TERM OF THE COURTS.

The February term of the State (civil) courts begins to-morrow, the assignments of Judges to hold the different branches of the respective courts being as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

General Term—No court held during the month.
Special Term—Judge Van Vorst.
Circuit, Part I, and Oyer and Terminer—Judge Barrett.
Circuit, Part II.—Judge Van Brunt.
Circuit, Part III.—Judge Donohue.
Chambers—Judge Lawrence.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Chief Justice Monell and Judge Freedman.
Special Term—Judge Sedgwick.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Speir.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Curtis.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term—No court held during the month.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Larremore.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Joseph F. Daly.
Equity Term—Judge Loew.
Chambers—Judge Robinson.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 149—*Morrow, &c., vs. Hill, &c.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois.—This is error to a decree refusing to grant an application for injunction to restrain a Master in Chancery from executing a deed to a purchaser at a judicial sale, and also to restrain the purchaser from assigning his certificate of purchase, the court below holding that, irrespective of the Legal-tender act, the statute of the State had created between the plaintiffs, who claimed the right to redeem as mortgagors, and the defendants, under the circumstances of the case, a contract, to be considered a contract at all, for gold, and to be paid and discharged only in gold. The construction given to the Legal-tender act, as not applying to cases like this under the statute, is brought here for review. The defendants insist that it has never been extended to cases like this, and that public policy does not require that it shall be, and that for that reason this court will not review the case. Case submitted on the printed briefs. P. Phillips and J. C. Robinson for plaintiffs. William M. Merrick for defendants.

No. 157—*Vermilye et. al. vs. Adams Express Company*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The appellants claimed to own five seven-thirty notes of $1,000 each, and three like notes of $100 each, which they sent for redemption. The Adams Express Company also claimed ownership, alleging that the notes had been stolen from its possession. Each of the claimants notified the Government not to pay to the other, urging that the adverse claim was unfounded, the appellants alleging purchase in good faith, and the Express Company denying it, and answering that the appellants had notice of the larceny before their purchase, and that they must also have known from the appearance of the notes that they had lost their negotiable character. The decision was that, as the notes were purchased by the appellants after maturity, they could not be regarded as bona fide purchasers, without notice, and held nothing but the actual title of him who sold them. It was also decided that there was no force in the suggestion of the appellants that the notes were a part of the currency of the country, and were therefore entitled to be placed on a different footing from ordinary commercial paper. Although there was no evidence of any transfer to the express company by a bank or other party, still the company had a right to recover as bailees, having a special property in the notes, or on the ground that, being liable to the bailors for the loss of the notes, and having paid the value of the notes in discharge of such liability, they were, in equity, entitled to the same position as if there had been an assignment to the company of all the title of the bailors of the notes. The decree was, therefore, for the company, and the grounds thereof are assigned here as error.
John E. Burrill for Vermilye & Co.; C. A. Seward and T. P. Chapman for the company.

No. 156—*Garrison vs. The City of New-York*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Garrison, a citizen of New-Jersey, brought this action against the Corporation of the City of New-York for the amount of an award made to him for lands required in widening and straightening Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. The plaintiff had, under the special act of 1869, providing for the alteration of the map of the City, an award for $40,000, for his damages occasioned by the widening of Broadway. By the act of 1871, in relation to the opening of Broadway, it was provided that any award which had been previously made, in which there might be error, irregularity, mistake, or oppression, should be set aside on motion of the City, and the matter be referred back for a new assessment. Under this act Garrison's award was set aside, and this action was brought to recover the amount. The court below held the act of 1871, under which the award was set aside, to be a bar to the action, and it was adjudged accordingly. The plaintiff in error here insists upon the same argument offered below—that the act of 1871 is unconstitutional and void, because repugnant both to the Constitution of the United States, in that it impairs the obligation of the contract established by the award and its confirmation, and to the Constitution of the State of New-York, in that it undertakes to divert vested rights contrary to law and without due process.
George F. Curtis and J. C. Shaw for plaintiff in error; A. J. Vanderpoel and E. Delafield Smith for the City.

No. 158.—*Ryan vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The questions arising in this case, as stated by the appellant, are, First—In a contract between the United States and a citizen, are the parties respectively and reciprocally upon the same footing in law, as in a similar contract between individuals? Second—Can the United States disregard and repudiate its contracts at will, without any liability for breach of contract? This suit was upon a contract with Gen. Morgan, as Commissary of the Army, for supplies to the Indians, after the War Department assumed control of the matter. Ryan's contract was made, and he was fully paid under it, while the care of the Indians was under the Superintendency of the Interior Department. After it passed to the War Department new proposals were received, and the contract was awarded to another. Ryan claims this change did not terminate his contract, and that he is entitled to damages for the loss of it. The court decided that his contract terminated when the change was made, and this decision has given rise to the questions propounded by the appellant as above.
Durant & Homer for appellant; the Attorney General for the Government.

No. 159.—*Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company et al. vs. Courtright.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.—This action was brought by Courtright to recover certain lands originally granted to the State of Iowa by Congress, and subsequently by the State to the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company. The company mortgaged the lands to secure scrip and construction bonds, stipulating that the bonds and scrip might be used in payment for lands. Courtright was a contractor for doing certain work on the road, and after doing much of it was compelled to receive this scrip and bonds for his work, and with them he purchased the land in question, receiving deeds therefor from the company. And the only question is whether the company had at that time any right to convey the lands, it being admitted that no portion of the road was then completed. The company afterward failing to construct the road, the State again assumed ownership and control of the lands, thereafter granting them to the plaintiff in error. The court below held that the State granted the fee in the lands to the old company, notwithstanding the non-completion of any portion of the road, and that that company passed full title to Courtright, whose claim was good as against the subsequent grantees of the State. It is here contended that this ruling was error, and that the old company got no title because it did not construct the road. Case submitted on the printed briefs.
Cook, Hubbard, and Wilson for plaintiffs in error; Platt Smith for defendant.

No. 160.—*The Narragansett Steam-ship Company vs. Pouton, Vaipey et al., and the Narragansett Steam-ship Company vs. Pouton, Brett et al.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—These were cross libels. The libel in the first case was filed by Pouton, as owner of the bark George Brown, against the steamer Bristol, to recover damages as for a total loss occasioned by a collision with the steamer on Long Island Sound, June 28, 1869. The master and crew of the bark, setting forth that they lost personal effects, were made co-libellants with Pouton. The libel in the other case was in personam filed by the Narragansett Company, owners of the steamer, against the persons supposed to be the owners of the bark, to recover damages sustained by her in the collision. The libel by the owners of the bark charged the steamer with general unskillfulness and neglect, and among other things a high rate of speed. The libel of the steamer charged upon the bark neglect and violation of the maritime rule in that among other things she did not blow a horn or in some other way give notice of her presence. The decree was against the steam-boat, on the ground principally that she was running at an excessive rate of speed. The bark was recovered and repaired, and was claimed by the appellants to be worth as much as before the injury; and upon this proof the claimants contended that the measure of damages was the cost of recovering and repairing. The Commissioner finding that the recovering and repairing the bark cost more than the value when repaired, decided that the libellant was entitled to damages measured by the full value of the bark before the collision. The Commissioner took evidence tending to show the value of the bark before the collision, and found its value to be $28,000. For this amount the award was made, and a further award for upward of $33,000 was made to the master and crew on account of the loss of their personal effects. The District Court entered a decree upon this award, and the Circuit Court affirmed it. From this decree, both as to the responsibility for the collision and the measure of damages, appeal is taken; and it is contended that, if it was not a case which should have been decided in favor of the steamer, it was one for a division of the damages, on the ground that the schooner contributed to the circumstances which caused the collision, and that the rule adopted for the measure of damages was erroneous.
J. C. Carter for appellants; W. P. Richardson and William Allen Butler for appellees.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—A quiet tone pervades the Wool market, but transactions have been larger than might have been anticipated, considering the amount of machinery stopped on account of the scarcity of water, and the business of the week has been quite satisfactory. Prices—No change of importance. In a quiet market there is always a little shading to effect sales, and the past week has not been an exception. Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, XX and above, have been sold at 54c.@55c., and the latter is the extreme price for this description. Most desirable lots are still held with considerable firmness, in anticipation of more active movements in a few weeks hence, but supplies could not be forced off now except at some concession. Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces have been sold at 49c.@52c., and are firm at these prices, but very little has been done for the past week. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are still sought after and command full prices, ranging from 58c.@64c. ℔ ℔.; there is not much offering, and sales of this description are limited on account of the small stocks. Manufacturers are running on worsted goods, and suitable grades of Wool must meet with a ready sale for some months to come. In the transactions of the week Oregon and California Wools figure quite largely, 59,000 ℔. having been sold. There is still considerable California left, but there is now a fair prospect that the bulk of the California Wool will be bought up for consumption before the new Spring clip begins to come forward. Pulled Wool in demand; sales, 245,000 ℔. at a range of 45c.@53c. Sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, Medium to XX and above, at 52c.@56c.; Michigan do., 49½c.@52c.; Western and other do., 49c.@54c.; Washed, Combing, and Delaine do., 58c.@64c.; Unwashed do. do., 40c.@45c.; Oregon, 37c.; Scoured, 54c.@87½c.; Super and XX Pulled, 42c.@55c.; California Spring, 27c.@40c.; Fall, 18c.@27c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange on Saturday, Jan. 30, was quite large, and all but one of the sales noticed for the day were carried through, as follows:

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story frame house, with plot of land 158 by 271.9 by 170.11 by 204, located on the Old Boston road, north-east corner of Sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $13,600, the purchaser being James Slater.

Richard V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 15 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 170 feet east of Third avenue, for $6,600, to T. M. Martin.

James M. Miller, at an Assignee's sale, under the direction of Francis C. Bowman, Esq., Referee, sold the right, title, and interest of D. C. Murray in and to the four-story brick store, with lot 20.11 by about 62, No. 62 South street, for $3,300, with taxes added, to R. J. Murray.

The sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White of one lot on Hopper's Lane, west of Eleventh avenue, was adjourned to Saturday of this week.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 30, amounts to $233,330, as against $223,400, the figures for the previous week. The aggregate value of City property sold at auction for the month of January reaches the sum of $1,135,595.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week, all at the Exchange, except when otherwise noted, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Feb. 1.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 17.1 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 153.9 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also similar sale, William Harding, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue A.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on East Eighty-second street, south side, 87 feet east of Third avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Assignee's sale, under the direction of James H. Moran, Esq., of a lease of the premises Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, known as the "Metropolitan Theatre."

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John L. Shirley, Esq., Referee, of the brick house, with lot 22 by 101.6, No. 167 Charles street, north side, 92 feet east of West street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.2 by 50, on First avenue, west side, 90.4 feet north of Forty-second street. Also, similar sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 67.1 feet south of Forty-third street.

By Hugh N. Comp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 310 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the City Hall, at 11 o'clock, Loan Commissioners' sale, by order of E. G. Thompson, Esq., of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and five gore lots, each 25 by from 45 to 60, on West Fifty-third street, north side, 510 feet west of Tenth avenue.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the premises, No. 63 Sheriff street, west side, 125 feet south of Rivington street, embracing one lot, 25 by 100, with a three-story and basement brick house upon the front thereof and a frame house in rear. Also, similar sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect Place, east side, 33.5 feet north of Forty-second street. Also, similar sale, James A. Olwell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 18.1 by 102.2, on East Eighty-fifth street, south side, 193.9 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on West Forty-third street, south side, 216.8 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 236 feet east of Second avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ——— ———, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 15.6 by 100, No. 144 East Eighty-sixth street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 91.6 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, John Pyne, Esq., Referee, of the three four-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 20 by 31, Nos. 191, 193, and 195 East Houston street, south side, 40 feet east of Orchard street.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 180 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.8 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 228.4 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 25 by about 45 feet, on West Sixteenth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 28 by about 56 feet, on West Fifty-first street, south side, 122 feet east of Tenth avenue.

Friday, Feb. 5.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court partition sale, Alexander F. Kirchers, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 313 East Twenty-ninth street, north side, 175 feet east of Second avenue; also, three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Second avenue, and one lot, 25.8 by 96, on Avenue A, south-east corner of Eighty-second street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hamilton Odell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 445 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, Joseph Weeks, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 33 by 76, with improvements, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 67 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a lease of two lots, each 25 by 95.3, with buildings, Nos. 354 and 356 East Tenth street, south side, between Avenues B and C.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 32.4 by 69.5 by 32 by 63, on Hopper's lane, south side, 220.8 feet west of Eleventh avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Long Island, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. Stuphin, Esq., Referee, of eighty-five lots, together forming a tract of land in size 1,223.10 by 312.5 by 982.7 by 200, located in the village of Astoria, Long Island, situate respectively on Broadway, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and known as lots Nos. 328 to 412, inclusive, of the property belonging to the Co-operative Building Association of United Cabinet-makers.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, JAN. 30.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story frame house and plot, old Boston road, n. e. corner of 6th st., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, plot 158x271.9x170.11 x204	$13,600

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 113th st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 15x100.10	$6,600

By James M. Miller.

Right, title, interest in four-story brick store and lot No. 62 South st., lot 20.11x63.9x19.6 x61, with taxes	$3,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 29.

Norfolk st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Grand st., 25x100; Frederick Sigrist to Caroline, wife of Henry Wenke	$11,000
Prince st., n. s., No. 159, 25x95; H. Bieling and F. Frey to M. and M. Ottinger	32,000
20th st., s. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x91.11; Abraham B. Dupuy to Elsie E., wife of Charles Turner	17,000
28th st., s. s., 56.6 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x60.4; C. M. Ulrich to Elizabeth Ulrich, Executrix	12,000
76th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Margaret, wife of J. Riss, to J. Trimble	20,000
76th st., n. s., 438 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x140.9; Mary O'Hara to Felix J. O'Neill	2,500
131st st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x99.11; Hugh H. Edwards to Charlotte E., wife of Columbus Minor	13,000
135th st., n. s., 148.2 ft. w. of Willis av., 16.8x100, foreclosure; J. P. O'Neill, Referee, to E. W. Kearney	500
Lexington av., w. s., 19.9 ft. s. of 31st st., 19.9 x64; Sarah E., wife of Edward White, to Cæsar Simis	14,900
2d av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 42d st., 20x80.6; L. Cowen to J. Ruschmeyer	15,700
3d av., n. w. corner 49th st., 100.5x200; O. McGovern to A. J. Riss and J. C. Dowling	200,000
3d av., s. e. corner, 61st st., 60.5x95; 61st st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d av., 60x100.5; Margaret, wife of Ignas Riss, to James McGovern	252,500
8th av., n. w. corner 123d st., runs n. 50.5 ft., thence w. 100 ft., thence n. 50.6 ft., thence w. 25 ft., thence s. 25.3 ft., thence w. 110.8 ft. to St. Nicholas av., thence s. 88.9 ft. to 123d st., thence e. 189.3 ft. to beginning, foreclosure; W. Blaikie, Referee, to Sigismund J. Bach	25,250
10th av., n. w. corner 152d st., 99.11x100, foreclosure; G. S. Sedgwick, Referee, to H. W. Coates	12,500
New 60-foot street, which is w. of Union av., on e. s. said new street, 150 ft. n. of Green av., 100x100, said streets are to be laid out by John C. Thompson, Morrisania; Felix Smith to Edward G. Dumahaut	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THESE ELEGANT DWELLINGS WILL BE sold exceedingly low to prompt buyers: No. 7 West and Nos. 18 and 19 East 57th st.; No. 41 West 56th; No. 1 East, No. 8 West 53d; Nos. 16 and 22 West 52d; 5th av., Nos. 5, 42, 70, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable. N. B.—Some decided bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZE RESIDENCE on 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in splendid order; one on 48th st., beautifully furnished; one on 49th st., handsomely finished in hard woods, and one on 50th st., furnished or unfurnished; Columbia College leaseholds; prices low.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the valuable house and furniture No. 141 West 14th st.; lot 25x210, extending through to 15th st.; house, 25x60; well built, brown stone, four stories; the whole will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY FARMS.
Several farms and country seats for sale cheap, in upper part of the City; high ground; beautiful views.
POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan, without bonus, on approved City and near-by country real estate; also, to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River; also, lofts No. 78 Maiden lane, to let. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT THE VILLAGE OF Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; four and three-quarter acres of land, plenty of fruit, good buildings in good order; near to depot; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the Pier foot of 25th st., East River.
For full information, see *City Record.* Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.
JACOB A. VESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock M. at Exchange Sales-room, under the direction of JOHN L. SHIRLEY, Esq., Referee, the brick house and lot, No. 167 Charles st., north side, 92 feet east of West st.; lot, 22x101.6. Maps and particulars at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, NO. 35 PINE ST.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR one or more years, a spacious mansion situated in Flushing, Long Island, with all modern improvements and thirteen acres of ground, six laid out in lawn; hot-houses, grapery, stabling, and every requisite of a first-class suburban residence. Address H., Box No. 872 Post Office, New-York.

TO RENT. FEB. 1.—NEAR RESERVOIR PARK; location unsurpassed; whole or part of nicely-finished and furnished brown-stone house; reduced rent to reliable parties. Address FULTON, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO RENT, FURNISHED — FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 161 East 46th st., $2,000; 16.8x60; lot, 100. Apply to JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar. 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NEW STORES IN READE ST. TO LET.—The four stores south side Reade st., near Greenwich st., just completed and ready for immediate occupancy as wholesale grocery, butter and cheese, or commission produce stores. Apply to
R. L. & A. STUART,
No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, JAN. 28, IN 17TH ST., [illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK. NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Jacob Robinson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID P. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. LEWIS, and ALMAR P. WEBSTER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES EVANS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their auction-room, No. 132 Church st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10:30 o'clock, the stock of Hosiery and Dry Goods belonging to the estate of Messrs. HELLER BROS.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
By order of BERNARD MAGUIRE, Deputy Sheriff.
New-York, Jan. 25, 1875.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

$50, $100, $200, $500
INVESTED IN STOCK PRIVILEGES
often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circular, containing detailed statements and price lists, mailed free on application to
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON,
WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1874:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874		$6,512,086 21
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1874		2,433,258 19
Total amount of marine premiums		$8,945,344 40
No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874		$6,489,971 53
Losses paid during the same period	$2,370,659 96	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$1,373,657 47	

The company has the following assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$9,931,060 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	2,152,800 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	367,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	453,676 72
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,832,848 48
Cash in Bank	266,199 54
Total amount of assets	$16,003,584 74

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1871, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1874, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WILLIAM STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ROYAL PHELPS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
GEORGE W. LANE,
ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
ADAM T. SACKETT,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
HORACE GRAY,
WINTHROP G. RAY,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1875.

The undersigned, the surviving Trustees under the mortgage deeds of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, dated March 15, 1870, to secure Four Millions First Mortgage Bonds, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage relating to the Sinking Fund, have this day drawn from the thirty-nine hundred and forty-five numbers remaining of the four thousand numbers representing the above bonds, the following fifty-eight numbers in the following order, viz.: 2,365, 1,895, 437, 3,962, 91, 2,701, 3,564, 1,526, 639, 3,025, 3,900, 1,673, 1,378, 2,017, 2,309, 220, 3,046, 3,976, 962, 1,282, 1,930, 3,306, 2,252, 336, 3,032, 1,034, 701, 756, 1,575, 3,301, 549, 2,894, 739, 2,871, 256, 141, 2,349, 1,907, 1,042, 254, 3,072, 512, 93, 3,042, 1,729, 2,893, 2,673, 2,812, 533, 4,840, 1,337, 3,416, 1,177, 3,431, 1,953, 107, 3,666, 3,210.
SOLON HUMPHREYS,
JOHN A. STEWART, } Trustees.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.

HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo.
J. M. C. RODNEY,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.
On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M.
Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO
NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.

At the request of a majority of the stockholders of this company the annual meeting called for Monday, Feb. 1, has been postponed until noon of THURSDAY, the 4th of February.
By order of the Board.
A. HEGEWISCH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1875.
LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD
First Mortgage, due July 1, 1875.
WARREN RAILROAD
First Mortgage, due Aug. 1, 1875.
OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE
First Mortgage, due July 1, 1875.
By WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, No. 40 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.; the Semi-annual Dividend due Feb. 1 on the Preferred Stock will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building; also, Dividend (Quarterly) on the Common Stock. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SUITS OF ALL KINDS PROSECUTED, AND collections made by an experienced and reputable attorney, without charge unless successful; excellent references from clients. Address LAWYER, Post Office Box No. 2,432.

ESTATE AND TRUST MONEY TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, without bonus, on New-York City property. Also money to purchase first and second mortgages.
E. C. STERLING, No. 150 Broadway.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS; GREAT WEST'N INS.; FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH; NATIONAL TRUST, AND CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN R. R. STOCKS, Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y.

United States Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, Exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, Collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

OFFICE OF THE
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK Feb. 1, 1875.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 6th inst., and remain so until the 18th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.
The Transfer books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Feb. 2.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 23 to Feb. 1, 1875. By order.
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1875, OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN and CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANIES will be paid on and after that date at agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer,
No. 120 Broadway.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 8th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 9th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds and the interest on the guaranteed preferred stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 3 proximo., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

GEO. A. JARVIS, Pres't. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Sec'y.
OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875, $292,040 90.—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1875.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.
HORACE THOMPSON, Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAYNES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited now will draw interest from Feb. 1.
Assets......$3,255,861 62 | Surplus......$320,001 91
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.
JOHN GELSTON,
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.
o26-1aw6mM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARINUS G. COUGHLAN, EDWIN CHURCH, THOMAS C. GOETCHIUS, and ALMON MILLER, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Marinus G. Coughlan, Edwin Church, Thomas C. Goetchius, and Almon Miller, lately composing the firm of A. Miller & Co., of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Coughlan, Church, and Goetchius, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1875.
JOHN CROMPTON,
ja25-1aw3wM* JOHN C. DICKINSON, } Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CARL HEUSER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Carl Heuser, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1875.
CHAS. W. HARRIS, Assignee.
No. 13 East Fourteenth street, New-York.
ja25-1aw3wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.
SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE, } Executors.
d14-1aw6mM WALTER L. KANE,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.
ja18-1aw6m-M* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.
o26-1aw6mM* CATHERINA KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.
JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
o19-1aw6mM Executors.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at A. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st., N. Y.

CLEARING SALE.

MILLINERY, SILK, AND FANCY GOODS.

WE ARE ENLARGING OUR STORE TO MEET THE EXTENDING BUSINESS, AND, IN ORDER TO LIGHTEN STOCK AND FACILITATE IMPROVEMENTS, OFFER, FOR

FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY,

ALL OUR STOCK OF MADE-UP HATS AND BONNETS, IN FELT, SILK-VELVET, AND STRAWS, AT A REDUCTION OF SIXTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

GREATLY REDUCED,

ALL OUR SILKS AND SATINS.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.

ALL OUR STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS (AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.)

ALSO LACES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,

SILK-VELVETS, IN BLACK AND COLORS,

ALL OUR TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

CORSETS, JEWELRY, STATIONERY, &c.

KID GLOVES.

600 DOZENS OF TWO-BUTTON MARQUISE IN BLUES, PURPLES, GREENS, AND BLACKS—SIZES, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 6½, 6¾. SOLD REGULAR AT $1 25 PAIR. **35 CENTS PAIR.**

NEW SHADES TWO BUTTONS, AT 65c., 75c., AND 95c. ONE BUTTON, 20c. PAIR.

SALE COMMENCES WEDNESDAY NEXT,

FEB. 3, 1875.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 ALLEN ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ON hand wanting situations.—Cooks, laundresses, house-workers, and young girls; also, good colored help to suit for City or country; German, Swedes, English, French, Irish; girls promptly supplied at very reduced wages; sent promptly any distance. Also Chinese help for all kinds of work, by the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at Mrs. Lowe's German Agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH st., Mrs. Hardman; select servants, Protestant, German, English, Irish, Scotch, colored, Swedish; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Office can be engaged a number of first-class servants of all nations. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE—ALSO ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Mrs. A. Lord, corner Elton and Morris avs., Melrose, N. Y.

COMPANION.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, who understands all branches of housekeeping; is a nice seamstress; will make herself generally useful in a good home; would like to go South; has undoubted reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHARWOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day; is a first-class laundress; can do cooking and any kind of work in a gentleman's family; eight years' reference. Call at No. [illegible] av., corner 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse and Sewing.—By a Protestant young woman who understands chamber-work, also waiting; would like a place in a private family, or would take care of children and do sewing; can furnish reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By an American Protestant man, age twenty-six; best references. Address Wellington, Box No. 310 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references. Call or address No. 4 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, desserts, &c.; is also an experienced baker; has lived with some of the first-class families in the City; best references. Call or address No. 715 6th av., millinery store, between 40th and 41st sts.

COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, sisters, together or separate; one as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; in a small family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st. for three days.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS her business in every branch; is a good meat cook; also excellent baker and pastry cook; or will cook, wash, and iron in a medium-sized family; is a good laundress; has best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; also all kinds soups, jellies, &c.; desserts of all kinds; is a good baker; has unexceptionable references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c., bones and lards, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK OR GENERAL WORK—BY A NEAT Swedish girl; is a good plain laundress; has good reference; willing to work for moderate wages in City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; is a good plain cook, good bread and biscuit baker; willing, quiet, and agreeable; is a first-class laundress. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and butter-making; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 164 8th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD City references; wishes assistance in the kitchen; is a splendid cook; wages moderate. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; good plain cook; willing to do the house-work in a small family; good references. Call at No. 319 East 21st st., second floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; CAN BONE and lard and get up good dinners; keeps her kitchen in order, and is very pleasant and neat. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; EXCELLENT cook; understands her business; soups, desserts, bread, and biscuit maker; has got the best City reference; would go out by the day or week. 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WELSH WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good references. No. 109 West 15th st, rear.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY PROTESTANT COOK, with good City references; wages $18 to $20. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER wishes a few more customers by the day; can refer to the best families. Call or address M. F., No. 152 West 21st st.

DRESS-MAKING.—MME. RENNES, NO. 417 6TH av., a first-class French dress-maker to go out by the day; she has the latest imported patterns of street suits and evening dresses.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD dress-maker, will go out by the day or work at home. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE and refinement desires a position as resident governess or companion; is of an amiable disposition; willing to make herself useful; terms very moderate. Address TEACHER, Orange Valley Post Office, New-Jersey.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German widow, who speaks French and English, as housekeeper. Apply at No. [illegible] av., near [illegible] st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, who will act as working housekeeper; is a first-class cook; makes best bread and biscuits; thoroughly understands all branches of house-keeping; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow as house-keeper or janitress; references exchanged. Call for two days at No. 364 9th av.

KITCHEN MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a young Swedish girl, a short time in this country; recommended from her place as kitchen maid; strong, net, willing; wages not so much an object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; and would take care of grown children and sew; is a thorough seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; is able to do up clothes equal to new; does not object to do some chamber-work if required; has the best of testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing and obliging, having first-class reference. Apply at No. 221 East 58th st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is very fond of children and an excellent seamstress; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady; teaches English, French, music; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; any one wanting an economical, reliable person, will address Heywood, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG Swiss girl, who is a good seamstress, can dress hair, and is willing to wait upon growing up children; has the best of references from families who can be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT WOMAN, aged thirty-five; speaks the best French, good English; is very fond of children, and a first-class seamstress; is willing, neat, and competent; City or country. Call at Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—AS CHILD'S NURSE, BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl; is willing to do plain sewing; good reference. Address S. B., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant nurse or seamstress who understands ladies hair dressing and sewing machine; best City references. Can be seen for 2 days at 252 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; will take an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S COMAPANION.—By an American Protestant young woman; very neat; understands dress-making, cutting, fitting, and trimming, operates, &c.; would be a pleasant, agreeable companion for a lady; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl, with testimonials, speaking good English; is a perfect sewer by hand; would assist with the care of children; is neat, willing, very steady. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY, A FAST SEWER, would go out by the day, week, or month to sew in families; understands all kinds of sewing; $1 per day. Call at No. 305 East 11th st.

USEFUL COMPANION TO A LADY—GOOD seamstress; no objection to travel; best City references. Can be seen at No. 311 West 44th st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or Chamber-maid.—By a Protestant young woman; understands her business in either capacity; take care silver and gets up salads, &c.; best City testimonials; neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; excellent City reference. Apply ar Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; able to fill a man's place; can get up salads, dressings; understands the care of silver, china, &c., has the best testimonials. Can be engaged at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES washing to do at her own residence; understands all kinds of fluting and puffing; is a perfect laundress; best of City reference. Call on or address M. V., No. 242 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear building.

WASHING, &c.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day washing or house-cleaning; good reference can be given. Call at London Court, No. 692 8th av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF England, who has lived as head-waiter and single-handed in private families; experience as above; good reference given. Address T. C., care Mr. W. Neergard, south-west corner 28th st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant; steady habits; single; strictly temperate; can give satisfactory references in the City; will come for moderate wages, in City or country. Call at the Swedish Servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, and respectful, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED man; no incumbrance; first-class City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address T. H., No. 26 Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTENT MAN; MARRIED; no children; understands his duties perfectly; is highly recommended; City or country. Call on or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, who is a first-class, careful, good driver; willing and obliging; not afraid of work. Address T. V., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN. Apply at or address No. 140 West 50th st., private stable, for two days.

FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN American man and wife, aged forty-five years, no incumbrance; man is a thorough farmer; can plow with either oxen or horses, also sow grains and seed, reap and cradle, repair, work machines, &c.; wife is a good dairy-woman, butter-maker, poultry-raiser, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE, WHO is proficient in all horticultural bearing, with a thorough acquisition of the knowledge of progressive agriculture, and practically conversant with laying out, improving, planting, &c. Address S., at [illegible] store, No. [illegible] Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

WE HAVE REDUCED OUR WOOLEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES TO LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

It will pay our friends well to call and examine these reduced goods.

HAVING made large purchases of

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

before the recent advance in prices, we can still guarantee our prices in these lines as being the LOWEST IN THE CITY.

We have just opened our entire new stock of Ladies' and Misses'

COTTON UNDERWEAR,

and Infants' complete Outfits—lock-stitch made, and the newest styles and the finest qualities. We will give our customers the full benefit of the recent fall in prices on these articles.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

CARPETS,

OIL-CLOTHS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THIS CITY AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

In order to reduce our immense stock preparatory to receiving our

SPRING GOODS

will offer, this week, our ENTIRE STOCK LESS THAN COST.

It will pay parties desiring the above goods to call at

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,
One door below 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GREEN-HOUSE, FRUITS, FLOWERS, and Vegetable Grower.—By an Englishman, married; has a small family; age twenty-eight; is strictly temperate and reliable, as testimonials will prove. Address Gardener, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS GROOM and valet; can be highly recommended by last employer. Address No. 122 West 18th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN, aged thirty-four years, who can care and drive horses, care cattle, build fires, handy as a carpenter and painter, and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY A GERMAN single man, who is a good waiter, and will tend door, clean silver and furniture, make beds, blacken boots, and perform any other duties required about a gentleman's house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, LATELY LANDED; speaks English; has good testimonials from Sweden; wages no object; is willing to work, neat, well clothed, and of good habits. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; TWO YEARS' reference from last place; is a first-class waiter; twenty years in private families; speaks fair English; a good worker; single, and strictly temperate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN, as first-class waiter in a private family; knows his business thoroughly; City references. Address C. B., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

VENTILATION.

WANTED,
Good local agents to sell the best patent
WINDOW VENTILATORS.
UNITED STATES VENTILATION CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE AND education, to assist in a charitable institution under Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg; must be an earnest Christian worker, to whom the opportunity of doing good would be an object; compensation moderate; City references indispensable. Apply in person to the Sister-Superintendent at St. Luke's Hospital, 54th st. and 5th av., from 4:30 to 5:30 P. M., this week.

WANTED—UPON A FARM NEAR TH CITY, where the help is boarded and all found, a practical working young farmer who understands stock thoroughly; without children; whose wife is a first-rate housekeeper and butter-maker. Address, with full particulars and references, A. MURRAY, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR FRENCH WOMAN, who is a first-class cook, and can bring good testimonials from her last employers. No others need apply; between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. only, at No. 31 West 34th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND TO ASSIST with the washing; must be a Protestant and have the best of City references. Apply at No. 35 Monroe place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, WITH best references. Address Post Office Box No. 5,677.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.

Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED FAMILY, RESIDING in a pleasant villa, surrounded by a large garden, in the healthy and cheerful town of Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, is willing to take charge of two girls, aged from ten to twelve years, with a promise of a motherly care and attention to their proper education.

Two boys of a similar age can also be accommodated. Arnstadt possesses excellent schools, including a college. Particulars may be obtained by applying to FREDERICK PROBST & CO., 61 Broad st., New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.— Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUCATE can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.— The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—FOR Young Ladies and Children. Combining home care and a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

HOME FOR CHILDREN. ADDRESS HOME, Stratford, Conn.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A lady experienced in the care and tuition of children, an engagement for the morning hours; references exchanged. Call or address for one week Miss W., Teacher, No. 146 West 16th st., or care of Mrs. Uhler, No. 64 Irving place.

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS DESIRING competent resident or visiting teachers, especially of the languages and music, can secure them at once by applying at Mrs. MITCHELL'S Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A LADY OFFERS HER SERVICES AS teacher to ladies of neglected education; private lessons, and great attention paid. Address A. C. D., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE IN EAST 10TH ST.—Rent moderate; large line first-class customers; sold in consequence of death; immediate possession. Address K. C., Box No. 260 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A THOROUGHLY established and constantly increasing wholesale manufacturing business; a few thousand dollars additional capital required; sales last year were over $100,000. Address G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF MEANS AND CREDIT desires a confidential position with a firm in some staple business. Address, giving full particulars, B., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND HORSE CLOTHING.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

TRUCK AND WAGON FACTORY.—ONE AND two horse trucks on hand, made in the best manner; orders attended to promptly. W. WESTERFIELD, No. 177 Prince st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, consisting of elegant parlor, chambers, bath-room, &c., exquisitely and completely furnished, spacious closets, (whole second floor,) with board if desired, (French table,) to rent to gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, in a gentleman's family, strictly private; magnificent location, near 5th av. and 34th st.; highest references given and required. Address MERCHANT, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; prices reduced.

NO. 57 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—A handsomely-furnished room on second floor to let, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

NO. 107 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, newly furnished parlor and bedroom; large closets, grate fire, table first class; for gentleman and wife; terms very moderate.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL. —English-basement house; reception and adjoining room or suite of three rooms, also large upper room, without board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.— Handsome apartments en suite, with all conveniences, to let at moderate prices, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— Back parlor or third floor; southern exposure; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties; references.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—LARGE and newly furnished room, with sunny exposure, will be rented with board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—A desirable suite of spacious apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on moderate terms, at No. 45 5th av.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board; house first-class; location pleasant; neighborhood unexceptionable, and terms not unreasonable. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS OFF Broadway.—A private family will let an elegant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. Also other room.

FIFTH AV., No. 208.—PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, bath, closet, &c.; room for gentleman; board and house first class; table board for two. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL RENT A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, with alcove, second floor, for $30 per week, including grate fire. No. 138 East 61st st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A large front room, furnished, with or without board; references given and required. Apply at No. 178 2d av.

NO. 385 5TH AV.

Miss Bushnell has now ready a parlor floor, private table; references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.— Sunny hall room on fourth floor, with board, or a large front room on same floor; highest reference.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, or one large front and hall room adjoining; superior board. References exchanged.

CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO RENT on second floor, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER HAS A suite of apartments, unexpectedly vacated, which will be rented with private table or without board.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—FRONT rooms on third floor; newly furnished; with or without board.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for gentlemen, to let. No. 89 Macdougal st.

NO. 312 14TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A FEW nicely furnished rooms at moderate prices.

BOARD WANTED.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, wanted by a single gentleman, above 14th st., in a private family. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, FOR two ladies, near 30th st. and Madison av. Address, with particulars, A. Z., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "BAPTIST HOME FOR THE AGED" will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 2:30 P. M., at the New Home in 68th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. All are cordially invited.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS REQUIRED for the pupils and others of the Nautical School under the charge of the Board of Education.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the said Nautical School with beef, pork, flour, potatoes, bread, &c., to be delivered on board the ship St. Mary's, now lying at the pier, foot of East 23d st., or at such other place in the Port of New-York as may be hereafter occupied by said ship, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required and designated.

Two approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from each contractor, and the committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests.

The articles will be inspected by an officer of the school.

For details apply to the Superintendent of the School, on board the ship St. Mary's, foot of East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

DAVID WETMORE,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
Committee on Nautical School.

LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
JAN. 19, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.—Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of fresh burnt English Portland Cement, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS to Steam Dredge No. 2, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 11th February, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that WARNE S. CREVELING and JAMES H. HIXSON, partners, trading under the name and firm of WARNE S. CREVELING & HIXSON, of the City of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. Z. E. TOWNSEND.
Dated PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 26, 1875. f1-law3wM*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that WARNE S. CREVELING, of the City of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. Z. E. TOWNSEND.
Dated PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 26, 1875. f1-law3wM*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JAMES H. HIXSON, of the City of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment of his estate to the subscriber for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. Z. E. TOWNSEND.
Dated PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 26, 1875. f1-law3wM*

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.— Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA" AT THE PARK THEATRE.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, THURSDAY, FEB. 4.
AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION
and expense of thousands of dollars, with an
ECLIPSING SPLENDOR OF MISE EN SCENE.

In order to properly present Lecoq's crowning triumph and the sensation of sixty leading European cities, the spectacular opera bouffe "GIROFLE-GIROFLA," on THURSDAY, the management find it necessary to close the theatre Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday for dress rehearsals. The work is at the same time a comedy, a spectacle, and an opera bouffe, and requires elaborate preparation.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MOORISH SCENERY,
By Matt Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin.
NUMEROUS ELEGANT COSTUMES SPECIALLY IMPORTED. APPROPRIATE PROPERTIES PURPOSELY MANUFACTURED. Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY, from the Folies Dramatiques, Paris, and the Royal Opera-houses of Cairo and St. Petersburg, will make her American début in the title-rôles, associated with

Mlle. MINELLI	as	MARASQUIN
Mlle. KIDD	as	AUZORE
Mlle. DOREL	as	PEDRO
Mlle. VANDAME	as	PAQUITA
M. DUPLAN	as	BOLERO
M. DE QUERCEY	as	MOURZOUK
M. VALTER	as	LE CHEF DE PIRATES

BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN. MATINEE SATURDAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MRS. ROUSBY TO-NIGHT.
REAPPEARANCE AND LAST WEEK OF Mrs. ROUSBY.
Mrs. ROUSBY having entirely recovered from her recent illness, will appear EVERY EVENING, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE this week.
TO-NIGHT (MONDAY) and TUESDAY EVENING, last appearances of Mrs. ROUSBY as The Lady Elizabeth, in Tom Taylor's successful historical play,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, first production this season of Shakespeare's brilliant comedy,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Mrs. ROUSBY (first time) as Rosalind, supported by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE and a full Dramatic Company.
FRIDAY, first and only BENEFIT of Mrs. ROUSBY, and her LAST NIGHT BUT ONE in New-York.
SATURDAY at 1:30, Farewell ROUSBY MATINEE.
MONDAY, Feb. 8, for one week only, Miss CARLOTTA LECLERQ in THE NEW MAGDALEN.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.
Every evening at 8; matinée Saturday at 2.
In the Sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE!
or an Elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism.
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE
has achieved a much greater success than any other artist who has attempted nightly to entertain an audience, having by his own unassisted efforts been enabled to continue the same round of characters for the past twelve weeks without change or interruption, and on every occasion to draw forth the flattering and tumultuous approbation of the largest number of spectators ever drawn together by a single performer.
Ticket Office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
Evening at 8, ALBERT W. AIKEN, in The Witches of New-York.
THIS Afternoon at 2, THE MECHANIC'S WIFE.

THE CHARITY BALL,
(The twentieth,)
Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY EVENING next, under the usual management.

THE CHARITY BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 4.
Gentlemen purchase for the above KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair.
EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each.
French embroidered SHIRTS, $4 to $20 each, at
PAREGO'S, NO. 85 NASSAU ST.

SPIRIT POWER IN THE LIGHT.—A TABLE rises four or five feet and floats in mid-air; forms and faces are plainly seen and recognized by their friends; T. Warren, medium; at Cooper Institute, Monday, Feb. 1; Cooper Hall, Jersey City, Feb. 2; Brooklyn Institute, Feb. 3.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA........WED., Feb. 3 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 27
CUBA........WED., Feb. 10 | PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 24

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 6,	at 3 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 13,	at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 20,	at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 27,	at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.........Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE.........Saturday, Feb. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.........Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.........Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M. | Italy....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
Erin..Sat. Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M. | The Queen..Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE.........Thursday, Feb. 11, 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Feb. 9.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Feb. 16.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Feb. 6 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday, March 6, at [illegible] P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTERENDORP, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HANSA Capt. F. KLUG KIST, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin.........$100 gold.
Second cabin.........60 gold.
Steerage.........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.........Wednesday, Feb. 3
STATE OF NEVADA.........Wednesday, Feb. 24
STATE OF INDIANA.........Wednesday, March 10
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS.........Feb. 5.
ANDES.........Feb. 23.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
CLARIBEL.........Feb. 13.
ATLAS.........March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN

HIPPODROME. HIPPODROME. HIPPODROME.
HIPPODROME. HIPPODROME. HIPPODROME.

WEEK OF NOVELTIES AND EXCITEMENT!
WEEK OF NOVELTIES AND EXCITEMENT!

The Famous Trotting Horses of America in bona-fide trials of speed Tuesday and Friday nights.

HEAVY-WEIGHT FOOT-RACING.

The Fat Men of New-York in friendly rivalry on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

TROTTING MATCH EXTRAORDINARY.

The first grand Ladies' Trotting Match upon record, on Wednesday Afternoon, Feb. 3.

PAGEANTS, PROCESSIONS, AND SPECIALTIES ARE GIVEN IN ADDITION TO THE THRILLING PROGRAMME OF RACES UPON THE GRAND COURSE.

HALF PRICE THE REIGNING SENSATION.

General admission, which includes access to EVERY DEPARTMENT, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents. Secured Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; children, 25. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8.

STEINWAY HALL. JUBILEE SINGERS!

INDORSED by PRESS and PUBLIC of AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, AT 8,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF THE
UNRIVALED JUBILEE SINGERS,
Of FISK UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn.,
SINCE THEIR RETURN FROM ENGLAND,
Where they achieved a most brilliant and
UNPRECEDENTED SERIES OF SUCCESSES,
RECEIVING THE HIGHEST INDORSEMENTS of the PRESS and PUBLIC
Throughout the principal cities of England.

* * *

ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME, which will surpass in attractiveness those which were so universally popular at these concerts.

* * *

FIRST GRAND CONCERT MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, IN AID OF A $100,000 FUND.
To further enlarge the facilities, and to lay the foundation of permanent endowment for Fisk University.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

* * *

Can now be obtained at Steinway Hall and the American Missionary Association, No. 56 Reade st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. C. D. HESS.........Director
SECOND WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT SEANCE OF GRAND OPERA BY THE KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1,
MARTHA.
MISS KELLOGG, MISS ADDIE RANDALL
Messrs. CARLETON, WHITE, CAYLA, and MAAS in the cast.
TUESDAY, ERNANI—VAN ZANDT, CASTLE, CARLETON, PEAKES, &c.
WEDNESDAY, MIGNON—KELLOGG and full cast.
THURSDAY, BROOKLYN, BOHEMIAN GIRL—VAN ZANDT, &c.
FRIDAY, NEW-YORK, KELLOGG IN BOHEMIAN GIRL.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Secure seats at No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Academy.
In preparation, Balfe's posthumous opera, the TALISMAN, upon an extensive scale.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.........Manager
A REGIMENT OF STARS ADDED.
S. S. Purdy, Mr. John Williams, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Engel, La Gabrielle.
The new and beautiful burlesque,
THE SHOCK-RAUN, Reconstructed.
Sol Smith Russell, John Hart, Miss Alice Harrison, Courtright and Gilbert, Wm. Scallan, 26 comedians.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. B. STUDLEY in the great sensation of the ROGUES OF NEW-YORK. The Pantomime of the FOUR LOVERS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
AND THE BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE,
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.,
The Fairy Pantomime "CENTENNIAL,"
1776 AND 1876. AS YOU WERE, AND AS YOU ARE.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 6.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.
Change of Schedule—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Thursday, Feb. 4
CITY OF MEXICO.........Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new).........Thursday, Feb. 18
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.........Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA.........Tuesday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Feb. 21.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Every night at 8.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
HOUSES OVERFLOWING!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!!

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!

The *Herald* says: "So great is the success of 'Women of Day' that Mr. Daly has been compelled to defer the production of all other novelties."

The *Evening Post* says: "We advise any of our fellow beings who are suffering in mind, body, or estate to go forthwith to the Fifth Avenue Theatre and enliven their melancholy by seeing 'Women of the Day.'"

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Miss SARA JEWETT,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM,
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER,
Miss JEAN BURNSIDE,
Miss NINA VARIAN,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. LOUIS JAMES,
Mr. GEORGE PARKES,
Mr. D. WHITING,
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT,
IN THE CAST.

EVERY NIGHT at 8; MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.
In view of the extraordinary success of WOMEN OF THE DAY, Mr. DALY is compelled to POSTPONE for the present, the production of A STIRRING PARISIAN SENSATION and of A GREAT COMIC NOVELTY, which have been many months in preparation.
_ Seats may be secured TEN DAYS in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
FORTY-FOURTH TO FIFTY-FIRST TIME of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SEEN UPON ANY STAGE.
SATURDAY, FEB. 6, EIGHTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TWELFTH WEEK
of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
78TH TO 84TH PERFORMANCE.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HENRY V.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED THIS WEEK, for the purpose of affording requisite free use of the stage, night and day, for company rehearsals, the adjustment of the scenery and mechanism, and the drilling of the enormous supernumerary force of the grand Shakespearean pageant,
HENRY V.,
which will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS begins on TUESDAY MORNING next, at 8 o'clock, and will be continued every day from that hour until 9 P. M.

Eighth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
OF
PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS
NOW OPEN AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
From 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS; ON SATURDAYS 15 CENTS.
Will close Saturday evening, Feb. 27, 1875.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 4, AT TWO.
FULL AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, MME. MADELINE SCHILLER, PIANO.
Messrs. S. E. JACOBSOHN and R. ARNOLD, Solo Violin
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Admission to Symphony Concert, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Tickets for both the Public Rehearsal and Concert can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE,
Corner 23d st. and 6th av., opposite Booth's Theatre.
OPENING OF THE GRAND HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS!
By the original ST. PETER'S HALL AMATEURS.
THEIR LAST APPEARANCE!
Reserved seats at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

THE SHAUGRAUN WALTZ,
By Thomas Baker, with portraits of either Mr. Boucicault, Miss Lewis, Miss Ione Burke, Mr. Montague, or Mr. Beckett. Price, 60 cents. Copies mailed.
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,
Unapproached in capacity and elegance. WINNERS of three highest Medals and Diploma of Honor at VIENNA 1873, Paris 1867; and at Industrial Exhibitions in America always. NEW STYLES, with most important improvement ever made. Piano-Harp Cabinet Organs ($200), a NEW and EXQUISITE COMBINATION of these instruments. NEW COMBINATION and SOLO STOPS. Etagere Organs ($175), very rich. New Terms of Easy Payments. RENT PAID THREE YEARS BUYS AN ORGAN. Catalogues free. Warerooms, No. 25 Union square.

LECTURES.

HON. DANIEL DOUGHERTY
will LECTURE at the
CHURCH OF THE DICIPLES,
Madison av. and 45th st.,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1,
On the much agitated subject,
THE STAGE.
Tickets at the doors.

ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for officers and committees of this Institute will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock, and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
CHARLES McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HILL, SCOTT & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 37 Wall st., New-York. No. 64 Devonshire st., Boston.
FEB. 1, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the style of Hill, Scott & Co. expires this day, by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
GEORGE H. B. HILL,
JOSEPH R. SCOTT,
CHARLES HEAD.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business, under the style of
HILL, HEAD & CO.,
at No. 37 Wall st., New-York, and at No. 62 Devonshire st., Boston.
GEORGE H. B. HILL,
CHARLES HEAD,
S. ELIOT GUILD.
Feb. 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of J. B. SPELMAN & SONS, has this day expired by limitation.
J. B. SPELMAN,
T. M. SPELMAN,
W. C. SPELMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1875.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, under the firm name of SPELMAN BROTHERS.
T. M. SPELMAN,
W. C. SPELMAN.
No. 369 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED IN OUR firm as general partner VICTOR A. HARDER. The firm will hereafter be known under the style of MAYOR LANE & CO.
MAYOR & LANE.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.

EDWIN SEYMOUR RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day. SEYMOUR, WASHBURN & CO.
New-York, Jan. 18, 1875.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT MEETING.

AT NOON TO-DAY AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—WHAT A WEEK'S DISCUSSION HAS DONE.

The meeting to be held to-day at the Chamber of Commerce by the advocates of rapid transit will begin at noon, and has been called by the gentlemen who conferred last Wednesday to determine the best means of raising a "deferred capital fund" of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 as the secure basis of a rapid-transit railroad plan. All the merchants and capitalists who were present on Wednesday, as well as several of the largest real-estate owners on both sides of Broadway, Washington Heights, Harlem, and the annexed district are expected. Thus far nothing has been decided on with regard to the order of business. It has simply been announced that the subject will be discussed, and everybody's views upon it are therefore invited. This meeting is designed to be the first public practical step toward the arrangement of business preliminaries, and some definite course of action is expected to be mapped out.

A week's discussion of the question has resulted in material good. Already nearly $20,000 have been subscribed toward the fund, and over $100,000 more have been promised by Mr. C. H. Roosevelt, John Haven, and others well known in this City. A prominent lawyer called on Mr. Drake last Friday and told him that when the committee was appointed and had arranged the method for raising the fund the greater part of it would be forthcoming within thirty days. Business men have taken the matter into serious consideration, and so popular has the project become that people in crowded cars begin to find solace for their present discomforts in the prospect of an early application of some sensible plan of rapid transit. All this is due to the energetic action of a few business men, who have the respect and confidence of the community. The purpose is to keep this new movement out of the control of politicians and in the hands of commercial men.

A CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING AT THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES ON WEDNESDAY NEXT—THE SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED.

A conference of the Congregational churches of New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity will be held at the Church of the Disciples, Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, on Wednesday, the 3d of February, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Each of the following churches will be represented by its Pastor and six lay delegates: Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn; Central Church, Brooklyn; Puritan Church, Brooklyn; Church of the Covenant, Brooklyn; Second Avenue Church, Brooklyn; First Church, Parkville, Long Island; First Church, Morrisania; First Church, Newark, N. J.; Orange Valley Church, Orange, N. J.; First Church, Paterson, N. J.; Second Church, Greenwich, Conn.; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; Bedford Church, Brooklyn; Park Church, Brooklyn; Warren Street Church, Brooklyn; Congregational Church of Harlem; First Church, Woodhaven, Long Island; First Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Belleville Avenue Church, Newark, N. J.; Second Valley Church, West Orange, N. J.; First Church, Elizabethport, N. J.; the American Home Missionary Society; the American College and Education Society; Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn; Union Church, Brooklyn; Smyrna Church, New-York; Church of the Disciples, New-York; St. Paul's, Flatbush, Long Island; First Church, Jersey City, N. J.; Trinity Church, Orange, N. J.; First Church, Montclair, N. J.; First Church, Plainfield, N. J.; First Church, Middletown, N. Y.; First Church, North Greenwich, Conn.; the American Missionary Association; South Church, Brooklyn; New-England Church, Brooklyn; Church of the Mediator, Brooklyn; Broadway Tabernacle Church, New-York; First Church, New Lots, Long Island; First Church, Flushing, Long Island; Second Church, Jersey City; Grove Street Church, East Orange, N. J.; First Church, Saugerties, N. Y.; First Church, Stamford, Conn.; and the American Congregational Union. Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will send its Assistant Pastor, Mr. Halliday, in the place of Mr. Beecher. The Conference is a purely voluntary gathering, and has no authority in ecclesiastical matters. Its object is mutual improvement and the good of the Church, and with this view the subjects discussed are limited to those of a strictly religious or ecclesiastical character. The different churches and societies are divided into four divisions, each of which reports at one of the quarterly meetings during the year. On this occasion reports will be heard from the Second Division, which includes Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Routine business, varied by services of prayer and praise will occupy the afternoon, and the evening will be devoted to a discussion upon "the Lord's Supper." During the day a collation will be served to the members, and it is expected that short addresses will be made by a number of leading divines of other denominations, who have been invited to be present. Rev. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, is Moderator of the Conference, and H. M. McFarland, Secretary. The invitation to the present gathering comes from the Church of the Disciples.

FRUIT FROM "RIP VAN WINKLE'S" FARM.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson has recently forwarded to Mr. John Sutherland, of No. 64 Liberty street, a basket of oranges grown on his farm near New-Orleans. The name of the farm is "Orange Island," and a very appropriate name it must be, judging from the quality of the fruit produced there. Two varieties are especially remarkable for flavor and delicacy—the "Brazilian," grafted on the Louisiana sour stock, and the small Mandarin. The latter can be peeled without staining a kid glove, and the perfume and flavor are alike delicious. No such oranges, we are sorry to say, ever find their way to the New-York market.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

As announced in THE TIMES of Saturday, the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Harlem Railroad Company have reduced the wages of the track forces ten per cent., to take effect to-day. This will place the wages of the employes below the Harlem bridge at $1 25, and those beyond that point at $1 12½ per day. A reduction will also be made in the number of men employed in this capacity. Heretofore they have been employed in gangs of seven, which will now consist of five men. This reduction is considered very onerous by the men, who, in addition to the decrease in their wages, will be obliged to perform a greater amount of labor. One of their number, named Matthew Logan, residing in Fifty-ninth street, died last Saturday, leaving a wife and three children without the means of support, or to meet his funeral expenses. An effort was being made by his comrades yesterday, to raise sufficient funds to defray the necessary expenses of providing him with a decent burial. Nearly all of the trackmen have large families to support, and as they are aware of the folly of attempting to fight a rich corporation, will not make any resistance. They are only employed regularly six days in the week. Whenever their services are required on Sundays, or during the night they are paid at half rates. The switchmen are trembling in anticipation of a further reduction of their wages, which have been reduced from sixty dollars to fifty-two dollars per month. They have not, however, been notified that the reduction will take place, excepting the rumor that the rate of wages would be reduced in all departments of the road.

REMNANT OF A POLICE COURT NUISANCE.

On Jan. 27 John Waffleman was arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with disorderly conduct. The Judge put him under $300 bail to keep the peace for six months. A man who gave his name as Henry Schmidt came forward, and swearing that he owned the house and lot No. 139 First avenue, offered himself as bail and was accepted. On Saturday the Judge was much astonished at seeing Mr. Schmidt brought before him on a charge of petty larceny. He recognized him, and questioned him as to the house in First avenue, when the fellow replied that his wife was the owner of the property. The charge of larceny was preferred against Schmidt by C. Von Gerichten, of No. 136 East Houston street, who stated that the prisoner in last July stole $7 from the money-drawer of his saloon. Yesterday Mr. Henry Gucker, of No. 344 East Ninth street, appeared in court and made affidavit that he owned the house and lot No. 139 First avenue, and had purchased the property in 1864. Schmidt was again arraigned and admitted that he did not own the property. Schmidt is believed to be one of the original straw bail pests who flourished so extensively around the Police courts until lately. Judge Sherwood held him on the charge of larceny, and also committed him for examination on the charge of perjury.

A STREET RAILWAY HOMICIDE.

Thomas Burns, aged twenty-six, of No. 244 West Forty-seventh street, died at Bellevue Hospital at a late hour on Saturday night from injuries received by being run over by car No. 97 of the Eighth avenue line, at the corner of Hudson and Bank streets, as previously published in THE TIMES. Burns, while slightly under the influence of liquor, attempted to jump on the front platform of the car, but was pushed off by Richard Robinson, the driver. Burns again attempted to get on the platform, when Robinson pushed him off with so much violence that the man fell on the track, and the wheels passed over him, causing a fracture of the left hip and of the left arm. Burns was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued. Robinson was arrested, and is held to await the action of Coroner Croker, who has been notified to hold an inquest in the case.

THE CITY LETTER DELIVERY.

COMPARISON OF THE LONDON AND NEW-YORK SYSTEMS—THE PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS—INCREASED FACILITIES PRACTICABLE.

Postmaster James, of this City, has recently been furnished, through the courtesy of the British postal authorities, with interesting documents showing in detail the operations of the carrier delivery system within the London district, which has long been noted for its efficiency and promptitude. Some of the facts set forth in these papers explain to a good degree how the citizens of London are enabled to enjoy such superior postal privileges. For instance, in what is known as the "Eastern Central" District — comprising an area extending over a radius of about three-quarters of a mile—there are employed no less than 338 carriers. While the number of letter-carriers employed for the performance of the delivery and collection service of the entire City of New-York is only 381, the whole number of carriers employed within the London district (covering a radius of about nine miles,) is 2,844, nearly eight times as many as are employed in New-York. Besides this marked numerical difference there is a striking contrast to be found in the rates at which the carriers of the two cities are paid for their services. The London letter-carrier begins his career as an "assistant," at the modest stipend of seventeen shillings per week—£44 4s. per annum—while the American is appointed at $700. The London carrier, after fifteen years of faithful service—verified by the "good conduct stripes" on his uniform—is entitled to a weekly salary of thirty shillings—£78 per year—while the New-Yorker's pay for his second year's service is $800, and for the third and succeeding years $900. This is under the reduced rates recently established by Postmaster General Jewell. Most of the New-York carriers are paid at the old maximum rate of $1,000. New-York however, has no cause to be ashamed of a comparison with London in this matter, making due allowance for the numerical difference in the carrier and clerical forces employed in the Post Offices of the two cities. In the London Eastern Central District (which covers the Bank and Stock Exchange, and a portion of that financial centre of London known as "The City,") there are twelve deliveries daily, made by the 338 carriers. In that section of New-York south of Canal and Catharine streets there are five deliveries daily, made by 74 carriers, each of whose walk or route is at least three times as extensive as that of a London carrier; and in the more sparsely settled portions of the two cities the comparative amount of work performed by the carriers and collectors shows not less to the advantage of our City.

Mr. James is strongly of the opinion that even at the comparatively high rate of compensation to carriers, the City delivery service is the one branch of postal business that returns an actual profit to the Government, as the following figures from the official records of his office indicate. Postage received on local (City) mail matter during 1874, $986,114 74; amount paid carriers during 1874, $340,729 91; Excess of receipts over expenditure, $636,384 83. Deducting from this gross profit a few items for equipment, rent, &c., a net annual profit would still remain of at least $500,000.

The following figures, covering the year of 1874, show the amount of mail matter that passed through the hands of the carriers: Mail postal cards, delivered by carriers, 3,165,078; city postal cards, 5,091,365; mail letters, 33,699,177; city letters, 19,634,457; newspapers, 7,655,525; registered letters, 167,677; postal cards collected from the street boxes and stations, 17,540,899; mail letters collected, 67,635,308; City letters collected, 42,773,999; newspapers collected, 17,584,625. The addition of sixty-five carriers, which Mr. James was able to obtain in 1873, involved an additional outlay, for the first year of their appointment, of $49,000. At the end of that year, this outlay was proved to have been a judicious investment by the fact that the increased facilities had induced the public to make use of the Post Office to such a large additional extent for the transmission of City letters alone, that a profit of over $84,000 above that of the preceding year was shown by the Post Office balance-sheet.

VIOLATION OF THE LICENSE LAW.

INSPECTOR URBAN'S METHOD OF PROOF—AN OFFENDER TAKEN TO THE TOMBS—BAIL FURNISHED BY CITY OFFICIALS.

August Urban, an inspector under the Excise Board, went into a drinking saloon at No. 67 James street, on Saturday night, knowing that the place was unlicensed, and quietly watched the selling of liquor to customers. He then called for ten cents worth of whisky. He did not want the liquor to drink, however, but used it to secure the man who sold it. This was Patrick Harvey, and yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, and was "sent down stairs," in default of $1,000 bail, to appear for trial on the charge of selling liquor without a license. This infringement of the liberty of the citizen rendered Patrick very indignant, and he "went below" with an air of injured innocence and a sense that he had been deeply wronged. This could not long be endured, and Counsellor "Jimmy" Oliver came to the rescue of his outraged fellow-citizen. Deputy Sheriff Mark Lanigan and Assemblyman "Billy" Kirk also came to his assistance. Their sympathies were greatly aroused. They came to the Tombs in their old way, as bold as lions, but stood before the court as gentle as lambs. Justice Kilbreth asked them quietly about the nature of their business. Counsellor Oliver impressively introduced "Billy" as "the Assemblyman from our district," but the court did not seem at all impressed with "Billy's" title or appearance, and extended the sage legislator but a passing recognition, and, when informed that he wanted to become bondsman for Patrick, merely questioned him as to his responsibility and then referred him to a clerk, before whom the bail was given, and Patrick, Mark, and "Billy" then emerged from the Tombs to seek consolation among other friends.

THE "FAMILY IN DISTRESS."

The "Young Matron" takes pleasure in acknowledging the following amounts for the "Family in Distress":

Jan. 28—A. F. G., $15.50; Fanny T., $1; A. S., $2.

Jan. 29—M., $2; Mr. Lynch, $2; Pity, $2; C. B. D., $5.

Jan. 30—J. K. J., $10; "W.," an old gentleman, $15; No Name, $10.

MASONIC ITEMS.

The new hall in the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, known as the Grand Lodge Room, will be opened for the first time to-morrow evening. An exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's well-known wax-works, just over from England, will be given, one or two brief addresses made, and the entertainment generally will be of such a nature as to interest the public as well as the craft. The hall is elegantly fitted up, and will comfortably seat from 1,500 to 1,800 persons. The wax-work exhibition will be continued on Wednesday evening.

The first meeting of the General Committee in charge of the dedication of the new temple, in June next, will be held at Grand Master Thorne's office in the temple on Friday evening. The committee numbers about eighty, being composed of three Masters of lodges from each of the twenty-eight Masonic districts of the State.

Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, of Booth's Theatre, and Manager Daly, of the Fifth Avenue, have recently issued a number of tickets at $1 each, which, for the next sixty days, will be good for an admission to either house. One-half of the proceeds arising from the sale of these tickets will be donated to the Masonic Hall and Asylum fund. The tickets can be exchanged at the box-office for reserved seats by the payment of fifty cents additional, or will admit two persons to the upper circle of either theatre. They are for sale at nearly all the hotels and at the various Masonic agencies.

VICTIMS OF ICY SIDEWALKS.

Archibald Quail, aged thirty-eight, of No. 26 Monroe street, died at his residence yesterday from internal injuries received several days ago by falling on the sidewalk. Coroner Croker was notified to hold an inquest.

Mary Kennedy, aged fifty, of No. 150 Greenwich street, fell on the sidewalk in Washington street, near Chambers, yesterday, and sprained her ankle.

Patrick Gleason, aged thirty-one, of No. 296 Henry street, fell on the sidewalk at No. 77 Chatham street, and fractured his left arm.

Edward Nolan, aged forty-four, of No. 601 Water street, fell on the sidewalk in Hester street, near Mott, and cut his face badly.

Elizabeth Welsh, aged sixty-four, of No. 122 East Fourth street, fell on the sidewalk opposite her residence, yesterday, and dislocated her hip.

A MYSTERY WHICH EXPLAINS ITSELF.

Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, was notified on Saturday night that a woman who had been living a very mysterious life for nearly a year past at No. 671 Eighth avenue was dead. An investigation was at once made, and it was learned that the deceased went by the name of Leonie De Arnoux, and was a woman of very prepossessing appearance and about thirty-five or thirty-six years of age. Very little is known or could be ascertained about her. It was learned, however, that in May last she hired the apartments at No. 671 Eighth avenue, and was then accompanied by a gentleman who said he came from Washington, and who paid the rent of the rooms. Every month this man made his appearance and paid the rent. The woman lived in a very comfortable manner. The apartments were nicely furnished, and a servant who had been in her employ for several months stated to the Police that her mistress never went out into the street, nor did she have any person call on her, except one man, whom she designated as her friend, but whose name was never mentioned in her presence. She never seemed to want for anything, and always had money enough to purchase everything she desired. Several weeks ago she was taken sick and was attended by Dr. Smith, of No. 266 West Twenty-fourth street. She refused to divulge to her medical attendant where her friends or relatives resided, and would give no information about herself or family. The woman died at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. As there were no friends to claim the remains, the Commissioners of Charities were notified and the body was removed to the Morgue. Unless some friends appear to claim the body it will be interred in the City Cemetery on Hart's Island.

THE PRESENT INDIAN POLICY.

FRIENDS OF THE TRIBES IN COUNCIL—ADDRESSES COMMENDING THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT—A CHEROKEE CHIEF ON THE SUBJECT.

The second meeting on the subject of work among the Indians was held last evening in the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street. The principal speakers were Rev. Dr. Ferris, Father Wilbur, of Washington Territory, and Col. E. C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation. They were introduced to the congregation by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, President of the Board of Indian Commissioners, who also presided during the meeting. Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, presented the contrast between the present and the former Indian policy of the Government. He said that under the old policy men had spent a great deal of money at Washington to obtain the position of Indian Agent, hoping to be able to make a fortune by cheating the Indians, and that many of the agencies had been worth $20,000 a year to the fortunate possessors. The present Indian policy, said Dr. Ferris, can best be described by the words of President Grant himself, who had said that he hoped it would so have gained the confidence of the people in four years that his successor would not be disposed to change it. Under the supervision of the President, he continued, the Department of the Interior, and the Senate, there was, first, a Board of Indian Commissioners, who are expected to superintend the various branches of Indian affairs, and to visit disaffected tribes in order, if possible, to adjust all matters of difference; second, a body of inspectors, who are constantly engaged in visiting the agencies to examine the accounts and general management of the agents, and to point out such changes as their judgement might suggest; third, the agents who are nominated by the different religious denominations, and, fourth, the employes.

The saving to the Government under this system during the last five years, Dr. Ferris said, was computed at $100,000,000. One of the good results of the present Government policy was that the Indians had a better class of agents than formerly. But this policy has been opposed by a class of politicians who desire to have agencies for sale, as under the old system, and by dishonest contractors and discharged employes. Many of the reports of Indian outrages have been traced to these sources. The controlling principle of all engaged in developing this policy has been to help the Indians to help themselves.

Father Wilbur, who has spent ten years on the Yakama Reservation in Washington Territory, gave a detailed account of the material and moral as well as spiritual work that had been accomplished there under the operation of the present policy. The Indians had comfortable houses, schools and churches, and extensive farming facilities, and had made wonderful progress in the arts of peace, while a large number of them had formally professed conversion to Christianity and were giving undoubted evidence that they were living in accordance with the higher principles of a true religious life. The same was true of those at the Warm Spring, Kalamouth, and Seltez Agencies in Oregon, the Nez Percez Agency in Idaho, the Round Valley agency in California, and other reservations in the far West.

Col. E. C. Boudinot, a native of the Cherokee Nation, then spoke in behalf of the civilization of his people. He sustained the recommendation of the Board of Indian Commissioners for a civil government for the Indian Territory. For himself, as an Indian, he said he would go further than the recommendations of the board, and would be in favor of making those civilized Indians citizens of the United States at once. He referred to the popular error that the 50,000 people composing the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory are all Indians. He gave detailed statistics of the different tribes, showing that, in a population of 58,300 of so-called Indians, less than 15,000 were full-blooded Indians, and many of these could speak the English language and were of a high order of intelligence. He argued that all classes would be benefited by the legislation of rights and privileges of citizenship to the residents of the Indian Territory. In closing his appeal, as if addressing his own people, Col. Boudinot said: "We cannot silence the white man's ax; we cannot check the advancing multitudes; we cannot restore the canoe; but we can join the resistless army of civilization and progress, and thus save our people from destruction."

HEAVY GALES AT SEA.

OCEAN STEAMERS DELAYED—ROUGH SEAS AND HEAD WINDS—A SAILOR WASHED OVERBOARD.

The four ocean steam-ships that arrived at this port on Saturday met with a succession of heavy gales and boisterous head winds, varying from the south-west to the north-west, during their entire voyage, which delayed them considerably behind their regular time. Beyond the usual discomfort and annoyance generally experienced during the prevalence of heavy weather at sea, however, the ship Java, of the Cunard Line; the Spain, of the National, and the Glamorgan, of the Cardiff Line, all arrived safely and without any accident or material damage.

The Dutch steamer P. Caland, commanded by Capt. Deddes, which sailed from Rotterdam on the 9th and from Plymouth on the 12th of last month, was not so fortunate. She met with heavy weather from the very first, but managed to make tolerable progress until the 26th, latitude 41°, longitude 59°, when the gale increased in violence to such an extent that it became necessary to heave the ship to under small canvas and slowed engines, in which condition she remained until the 28th. On the 27th a sad accident occurred which resulted in the loss of one of the ship's company. While four men were engaged in stowing the jib, a great wave struck the ship forward and the bows were completely buried under the enormous mass of water. Three of the men managed to maintain their hold, but the fourth, a seaman by the name of Congong, was swept away. He was seen a moment after on the lee side of the ship, and then disappeared forever. Although it would have been almost certain death to all concerned to lower a boat under the circumstances, still an effort would have been made to save him had there been any hope, but as he was only visible for a moment and was perfectly motionless in the water, it is supposed that he was struck and killed by the ship at the time the sea went over her. The man was about thirty-five years of age and leaves a widow in Rotterdam. On the night of the 28th another great sea struck the vessel amidships, and carried away the main-boom and gaff, two of her life-boats, the skids, or beams upon which they rested, and the heavy iron davits on the port side, besides damaging the rail and the side nettings. Toward morning the violence of the gale was somewhat abated and the vessel was again put on her course. On the 13th, in latitude 50°, longitude 10°, a wreck was sighted, and the ship was headed for it. Upon arriving within hailing distance it was discovered that there was no one on board, and the Caland proceeded on her way. The wreck was that, apparently, of a brig, painted black, with a yellow stripe, and had two cabins on deck. Both masts were gone, and had been broken off close to the deck. The hulk was fully six feet above water, but no name or anything else to determine her nationality or the port she had sailed from could be seen. The officers of the Caland say that although the weather was very rough the vessel behaved nobly, and that there were no fears felt for her safety at any time during the voyage.

The steam-ship Alexandria, of the Anchor Line, was signaled by the Java on the 27th, in latitude 43° 25', longitude 53° 56', short of coal and under sail, heading south.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

On Saturday night a number of young people of both sexes paid an unwelcome visit to the apartments of an old man named Thomas Fitzgerald, in the tenement No. 342 First avenue. All were more or less intoxicated, disorderly, and abusive. Fitzgerald ordered them to leave, and they refusing, he endeavored to eject them by force. In the struggle, one of the intruders, Joseph Courtney, was dangerously stabbed in the right groin, as he alleges, by Fitzgerald. The old man was arrested, and yesterday Judge Bixby, sitting at the Yorkville Police Court, committed him. Fitzgerald denies the charge.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. William C. Maxwell, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. George J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Quartermaster J. M. Marshall, of West Point, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Will Carleton, of Michigan, and Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. A. F. Magruder, United States Navy, and Hon. Joseph Vilas, of Wisconsin, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. Commander F. R. Smith, United States Navy, and Dr. G. W. Parmly, of Paris, are at the New-York Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The German Liederkranz Grand Masquerade Ball will be given in the Academy of Music on the 11th inst.

On Thursday evening next the Knickerbocker Club, of West Farms, will give a calico hop at Ittner's Hotel, Tremont.

On Tuesday evening next, the Grand Lodge-room of the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, will be formally opened.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, New-York Lodge, No. 1, will give their eighth annual Ball on Thursday evening next, at Irving Hall.

The American Musical Fund Society gave a concert at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening, for the benefit of its fund in aid of widows and orphans.

John H. Andrus, of the Adams Express Company, has been assigned by Mr. Hoey, superintendent to the agency of their Broadway and Twenty-second street branch.

The third bal masque de l'harmonie will take place at Central Park Garden on Thursday evening next. The music for the occasion will be furnished by Wallace's full band.

The annual ball of Company A. Twenty-seventh Regiment, Capt. John J. Sauran, will be given at Grove Hill Assembly Rooms, Morrisania, on Wednesday evening next.

The Charity Ball, which has been so long talked about and for which elaborate preparations have been made, will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday night.

Morris Ottinger, of No. 1,345 Third avenue, was yesterday held for examination, by Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of stealing a promissory note for $150.

Under the working of the present law, complaints made by policemen against citizens for violating the corporation ordinance in regard to clearing the snow from the sidewalks, are usually tried some time during the following Summer.

W. B. Kean, of No. 414 East Twenty-third street, was arrested and given in charge last night, by Officer Smart, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for cruelty to a cat.

On Saturday morning eight novices took the black veil of the Order of St. Magdalen at the House of the Good Shepherd. The ceremonies performed on the occasion were very imposing.

A fair in aid of the funds of the Young Men's Universalist Association will be held this evening at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street, near Broadway. It will be open every evening during the week.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the library, corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue, to-morrow at 8 P. M. Rev. P. J. Dealy, S. J., will read a paper on "The First Catholic Mission in New-York."

Hannah Logan, aged forty-five, of No. 252 Mott street, was beaten about the head with a club by Ann Conway, a resident of the same house, yesterday afternoon, and severely injured. Hannah was sent to Bellevue Hospital and Ann was arrested.

A public meeting will be held this evening at Association Hall, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Christian Association. Mr. Morris K. Jesup will preside, and addresses will be delivered on "Woman's Work," by Rev. William Adams, D. D., Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr.

It is expected that the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company will move into their quarters in the new building, corner of Broadway and Dey streets, to-day. The superintendents and book-keepers are already installed, and it is hoped that the receiving department, in the basement, will be ready for the clerks by to-morrow.

Patrick Duffy, a hackman, was arrested early yesterday morning by Patrolman Corney, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who, it is alleged, caught him in the act of rifling the pockets of Michael McNamara, of Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue, who was intoxicated in his hack. Duffy had in his possession two watches which he had stolen from McNamara.

The Schillerbund, a leading German choral society, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its formation by a concert at Steinway Hall last night, for which a rich and varied programme had been prepared, which, in spite of the weather, attracted a numerous attendance. This evening the event will be celebrated by a banquet at the Turn Hall, and a ball will conclude the festivities.

Mr. Hubbard Mason, who keeps a stable at No. 137 West Thirty-ninth street, arrived there yesterday morning about 7 o'clock. He found Andrew Rodney, a colored man, inside, having broken through a rear window. Rodney said he only wanted to get shelter. Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held him in $2,500 bail on a charge of burglary.

The chess tournament, which has been in progress for some time at the Café International Chess-rooms, in the Bowery, was concluded late on Saturday night. The winners are Mason, first prize, $50; second, Delmar, $26; third, Perrin, $18; fourth, Alberoni, $12; fifth, Dill, $6. The tournament was started three months ago. There were thirty-one players entered for the contest, including nearly all the most expert players in the City.

Owen McCarthy was committed for trial at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, by Justice Kilbreth, on the charge of having on Saturday night, at No 25 Leonard street, knocked down a middle-aged woman named Margaret Hart, and kicked her about the head and face. The woman appeared in court, her face and head covered with plasters and bandages. She seemed to be in great distress. McCarthy's defense was that the woman accidentally fell and thus injured herself, a statement which the complainant denied.

The New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission held the first of a series of monthly meetings at Calvary Chapel, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, last evening. Rev. C. T. Woodruff, the Superintendent, presided. The attendance was very small, and only one of the gentlemen who were expected to address the meeting was present. Mr. Heath, a missionary from the Tombs Prison, read a report of his labors in that field during the past year. He said he was in the habit of holding services there at different hours every Sunday, which varied somewhat from the established routine, but partook largely of musical exercises. Rev. Dr. Washburn also made remarks.

The members of the Brown-stone Cutters' Association quit work in the shop of Messrs. Tate & Osborne, East River, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, in consequence of under-wages being paid by them. The firm afterward paid $100 to the association, and the men resumed work. On Monday last one of the men claimed that he had not been paid for one day's work, and demanded $6 30, which was refused. He then reported the facts to the President of the association, who directed the men to quit work. A meeting of the association was held on Saturday, and a demand was made on Messrs. Tate & Osborne for $200. This was refused, and the work in their shop has been stopped, and thirty-six workmen are thrown out of employment, which will also stop the wages of at least one hundred others whose labor depends upon the supply of stone. The wages exacted by the members of the association are $4 50 per day of eight hours.

BROOKLYN.

James McAllaster, five years of age, had his lip bitten, on Saturday afternoon, by a Newfoundland dog, supposed to be mad, in Union place. The dog was shot by Officer Perments.

Patrick Kennedy, aged thirty-eight years, was found on Saturday evening, by Officer Lowe, lying in an insensible condition in Bond street, near Bergen. He was carried to a neighboring drug store, when he was found to be dead. He is supposed to have died from the effects of liquor.

Mrs. Ellen Carberry, of No. 675 Fifth avenue, left the house on Saturday evening, leaving two children playing in one of the rooms. When she returned she found that the eldest child, aged four years, had thrown some lighted paper into the lap of the youngest, fifteen months old, setting fire to its clothing. The burned child is not expected to live.

LONG ISLAND.

The next regular meeting of the Suffolk County Temperance Society will be held in Greenport on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 16 and 17.

A projected channel across the South Beach in Edgartown, for which an appropriation was made by Congress, has been abandoned, as it was found, after spending most of the money, that the project would cost more than it would be worth.

STATEN ISLAND.

Ex-County Treasurer Abram D. Winants has been appointed Clerk of the Legislative Committee on Villages, of which Mr. Stephen D. Stephens is Chairman.

Mr. P. J. Kiernan, Principal of the District School, will open a night school on New-York avenue, Clifton, this evening, for the accommodation of boys who cannot attend the day school.

A case under the Civil Damages act was tried last week before Justice Middlebook and a jury at Port Richmond. Catharine Attrige sued Daniel Donovan for selling her husband liquor, in consequence of which she was injured in means of support. The jury was out about an hour but could not agree, and the case is to be tried again.

The village of Edgewater has paid the following amounts on mandamus since the 1st of last November: To Edward Boyle, $1,085 78; W. G. Ward, [illegible]; L. H. Mason, [illegible]; M. M. Conklin & Co., $1,022 95; A. S. Barnes & Co., $265 89; John E. Armstrong, $71 53; August Schmid, $102 12—total, $9,026 88. About $7,500 still remains to be settled in the same way. About $19 000 of taxes are yet unpaid, most of which will probably be collected before the list is advertised in March next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Francisco Manfedi was arrested in Newark Saturday night, charged with having procured from an Italian named Compignia $100 under false pretenses.

During an altercation in Newark Saturday night Jeremiah Hall knocked down one Charles Young with such force that Young's arm was broken. Hall was arrested.

All hope has been abandoned of the recovery of S. S. Keene, the gentleman who was so severely injured on Tuesday night last while coasting with a party of friends in Orange.

Justice Mills, of Newark, has issued a warrant for the arrest of Ward Smith, a teacher employed in the Thirteenth Ward Public School for brutally whipping some of the pupils.

THE PROPOSED LAW LIBRARY.

On Thursday last a letter signed by seventy lawyers, occupying offices in the Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, addressed to Mr. Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, was printed in full in THE TIMES. It suggested that, in view of the fact that a greater number of lawyers were gathered under the roof of the Equitable than in any other building occupied by members of the profession, and as the number of tenants was periodically increasing, it would be greatly to the advantage of both the Equitable Company and tenants were the company to set apart a commodious room to be used as a law library. It was anticipated that from so large a number of tenants quite a respectable and valuable collection could be procured in loans. In acknowledging the receipt of the communication, Mr. Hyde expressed himself as in perfect accord with the project, and informed the signers that the company would comply with the suggestions by placing at their disposal apartments for the purpose. It is understood that immediate steps are to be taken to establish the library at an early date for the sole convenience of the tenants of the building.

A HACKNEYED IMPOSTURE.

A woman giving the name of Caroline Welner was arrested on Saturday by Officer P. Abercrombie, in Brooklyn, on a charge of obtaining money from clergymen in that city on false pretenses. The woman called at the house of Rev. Mr. Jeffreys, Pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, and told him that her child, who had been attached to the Sunday-school of his church, had died in the hospital, and was about to be buried in the Potter's Field, and that she desired to give it a decent burial. Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Pastor of the Lee Avenue Church, was in the house at the time, and having been imposed upon by a woman telling the same story, he desired to see the woman. He immediately recognized her as the imposter he had met with. The woman on seeing Mr. Smith endeavored to escape, but was detained by the two clergymen, who handed her over to the custody of the officer, Mr. Smith entering a complaint against her.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre—Mr. MacEwen, Mr. Labbie, James Cosse, Mr. Chaleyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Couton, son, and maid, Pazetti S. Giles, Rev. Mr. Maumus, Rev. Mr. Dubray, Rev. Mr. Aigueperse, Ludovic Nicolini, Pierre Darancette, B. Echeverria, William Chevalier, Mrs. Arnal, Mr. Larnier, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rosenwerg, J. Goblet, Constant Ysell, Joseph Barranco, Abraham Samuel, Joseph Loiseau, Leon Magnan and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Archand, Mr. and Mrs. August Lancelot, Eugene Perrin, Jacque Strauss, Mrs. Caroline Strauss, Owele Strauss, Elias Strauss, Babett Strauss, Bernard Levy, Miss Estelle Levy, Mrs. Caroline Levy, Simon Levy, Mr. Laurent Meyer, Eugene Welche, Alfred Fells, Jule Duvaert, Jean Francois Jeantbumas.

In steam-ship Hermann Livingston, from Savannah—Mrs. Agnes Smith, Capt. D. G. Ames, S. J. Shares, Mrs. Secord and five children, John Powers, Frank Smith, A. Michaud, Miss Rose Beach, Capt. J. D. Ballard, J. Howard, J. Wright.

In steam-ship Holsatia, from Hamburg—A. Blum, William Marx and wife, L. Haas, H. O. Matz, H. Mats, Emil Ahron, J. Shippen, M. Colman, and others in second cabin.

In steam-ship Claribel, from Savanilla, &c.—Mrs. J. Williams, H. Hawley, J. Beatty, E. B. Pratt, Louis Gaibrois.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.......7:10 | Sun sets.....5:18 | Moon rises...3:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:45 | Gov. Island..4:34 | Hell Gate.....5:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............SUNDAY, Jan. 31.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Jan. 13, via Havre 17th, with mdse. and 33 cabin and 101 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Jan. 18, lat. 49 45, lon. 40 47, spoke ship Hudson, from London, for New-York; 20th, lat. 45 50, lon 42 20, steam-ship Pommerania, hence for Hamburg; 28th, lat. 43 27, lon. 57 13, a steam-ship showing night signals, two rockets, bound W.; 30th, lat. 41 35, lon. 64 45, a Guion steam-ship, bound E.; 31st, lat. 40 20, lon. 71, an Anchor, an Inman, and a Bremen Line steam-ship, do.; same time, a steam-ship showing two blue lights, do.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Marseilles Dec. 18, Naples 22d, Messina 24th, Palermo Jan. 2, Valencia 8th, and Gibraltar 11th, with mdse. and two passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced heavy westerly gales to lon. 60.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Lachesnez, Havre Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford.

Bark Omega, (of Workington,) Bruce, Hong Kong 115 ds., with mdse. to E. Everitt & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bulley. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 15, and crossed the equator Jan. 2, in lon. 38; had light, variable weather. Dec. 15, off the Cape of Good Hope spoke bark Rifleman, (of Averdeen,) from Hong Kong, for New-York.

Schr. Annie Jones, Jones, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Nellie Potter, Howard, Washington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to William K. Hinman.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Brooks, Savannah 15 ds., with lumber to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Impulse, (of Belize, Hon.,) Curtis, Truxillo, Mex., 22 ds., with mdse. to Leaycraft & Co. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. N. W. gales.

Schr. Cohassett, Ellis, Bath, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Mary Shields, Slocum, Wiscasset.

WIND.—Sunset light N. E., snowing.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Canada, for Liverpool; Tartar, for London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship Alhambra, (of Liverpool,) Beadle, from Cebu July 8, which arrived 30th and anchored on the bar, reports—Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 16, St. Helena, Dec. 1, and crossed the equator Dec. 24, in lon. 38; had light, variable winds to Bermuda, from thence, fifteen days, with strong north-east and north-west gales.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 31.—The Hamburg-American Steam-ship Pommerania, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York Jan. 21, for Hamburg, arrived to-day.

STORAGE
AND
INSURANCE OF VALUABLES.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Send reliable and competent men to pack Wedding Presents, Silverware, Bronzes, Glass, Pottery, Pictures, and valuable articles of all kinds, which they receive on storage, and insure at moderate rates against loss of any kind.

Their safes and vaults are perfectly dry, and adapted to the storage of Shawls, Laces, valuable papers, &c.

Every facility is given for the occasional removal of the whole or part of packages. They send for property to be stored with and insured by them, and return it without extra charge, assuming all responsibility from the time it leaves the owner until its return.

REPAIRING
DEPARTMENT.
BREWSTER & CO.
(OF BROOME STREET.)

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force give us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.

Orders may be left at the Factory or Warerooms.

Broadway and 47th street,
& 5th avenue and 14th street.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS
GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each
by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
25 Nassau St., N.Y.

BOSTON JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

A NEW ERA IN ADVERTISING.

ONE MILLION COPIES
For Thirty Dollars.

CIRCULATION GUARANTEED.

THE PROPOSITION.

The publishers of THE BOSTON JOURNAL present to advertisers an opportunity to secure an amount of valuable advertising at a fixed price which will commend itself at once to all shrewd advertisers, who regard the character and circulation of the medium as of the first importance. We will insert one square, six lines solid agate, in

One Million Copies

Of our regular issues for $30, the time to be covered not to exceed THIRTY-FIVE DAYS from the date of the first insertion. Each additional square at the same rate.

THE ADVANTAGES.

The circulation of THE JOURNAL among the reading, thinking, and PURCHASING classes of New-England is well known. No paper of its class circulates so extensively in families. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any price.

The advantage of this plan is to make it certain that the advertiser receives an equivalent for the money expended.

THE GUARANTEE.

The sworn statement of the publishers as to the fulfillment of the contract will accompany each bill.

AN EXAMPLE.

An advertisement of three squares, costing $90, for instance, will be printed in ONE MILLION COPIES of our issues, viz.:
BOSTON MORNING JOURNAL,
BOSTON EVENING JOURNAL,
BOSTON SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL,
BOSTON WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Which have a circulation independent of each other. The cost of a million circulars, without estimating the price of distribution, would amount, at a low calculation, to $2,000. For ninety dollars for three squares, or at the rate of thirty dollars for each square, be it more or less, we guarantee the enormous circulation in New-England of a million copies.

THE EQUITY OF THE PLAN.

When advertisers remember that it is not the name of the paper that they pay for, but the number of copies which it circulates, they will see that this plan is equitable to both the publisher and the advertiser. As THE JOURNAL is largely sold on the cars, it will be probable, during the time occupied in securing the circulation of A MILLION COPIES, that double that number of persons would read the advertisement.

Specimen copies of THE JOURNAL issues sent on application.

Address

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1875.

GILMORE
AND HIS FAMOUS
22d Regiment Band
(65 Distinguished Performers)
WILL GIVE A
GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
STADT THEATRE,
ON
Sunday Evening Next,
FEB. 7,

on the eve of their departure for LOUISVILLE, to fill an engagement on the 27th of February, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky.

PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
NOS. 327 AND 329 6TH AV.
Great Reduction in Ribbons.

100 Cartons all Silk, Gros Grain, Nos. 5, 8.
100 Cartons all Silk, Gros Grain, Nos. 7, 11.
100 Cartons all Silk, Gros Grain, Nos. 9, 12.
100 Cartons all Silk, Gros Grain, Nos. 12, 16.
Also
Sash Ribbons at greatly reduced prices.

LADIES' TIES.
500 doz. Soft Silk Ties at 18c., marked down from 30c.
500 doz. Soft Silk Ties at 25c., marked down from 40c.
500 doz. Soft Silk Ties at 40c., marked down from 60c.
1,000 doz. Roman Ties at 18c., marked down from 30c.

KID GLOVES.
2,000 dozens two-button Kid Gloves, from 95c. to $1 20; every pair warranted.

LACES.
Novelties in Sleeveless Jackets, Caps, Ties, and Bows. Also a large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, from 10c. to 25c.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS
Our stocks in these departments are the largest in the City. Dress Garnitures in all the new shades.

O'NEILL & CO.,
NOS. 327 AND 329 6TH AV. AND 20TH ST.

REPRESENTATIVE
NEW-YORK HOUSES
IN THE
VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE.

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TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

DRY GOODS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.

CARPETS,
W. & J. SLOANE,
NOS. 649-655 BROADWAY.

PIANOS,
STEINWAY & SONS,
14TH ST.

JEWELERS,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

CARRIAGES,
BREWSTER & CO.
OF BROOME ST.

FINE WATCHES,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

SILKS, (AMERICAN,)
CHENEY BROTHERS,
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

FURNITURE,
HERTER BROTHERS,
NO. 877 BROADWAY.

GUNS & MILITARY GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.
NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE.

CLOTHING,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY AND BOND ST.

DEVLIN & CO.,
GRAND ST. AND BROADWAY,
BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

AM. WALTHAM WATCHES,
BLACK, STARR & FROST.,
(Successors to Ball, Black & Co.)
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FAIRBANKS & CO.,
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SCALES,
For determining exact measurement, according to the new postal regulations.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
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COLGATE & CO.,
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MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
NO. 25 UNION SQUARE.

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FOURTEENTH STREET.

MASONIC GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
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UNDER FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

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BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

WHITE LEAD,
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.

STATIONERY,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

SAFES,
HERRINGS & FARREL,
NO. 251 BROADWAY.

GAS FIXTURES,
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
NO. 597 BROADWAY.

FINE ARTS,
GOUPIL,
NO. 170 5TH AV.

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
W. KURTZ,
23D ST. AND BROADWAY.

BILLIARD TABLES,
H. W. COLLENDER,
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